مكتب الشمس

مكتب الشمس للتدريس الخصوصي

طبعة حسب المنهج الجديد

2018

# ENGLISH

# For Iraq

## للصف الاول المتوسط



اعداد اخلاص اكرم مهدي

## ثانوية المتميزين

حلول مفصلة لكتاب النشاط

ترجمة للدروس المنهج

الانشاءات وقطع الاستيعاب المطلوبة

شرح مفصل للقواعد


## مكتب الشمس الخصوصي

الفرع الاول: حي الجامعة ـ شارع الربيع ـ قرب نفق الشرطة ـــ هاتف / ٠٧٨٣٢٥٧٠٨٨٠ / ٠٧٨٠٥٠٣٠٩٤٢ / ٠٧٩٠١٧٥٣٤٦١

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# UNIT ONE

## Unit One Lesson One P.5

### THE HOLIDAY العطلة

**What do you think Faisal, Muna and Huda did in the holidays?**

ماذا فعل فيصل ، منى وهدى في العطلة

**Read and choose.**






شفوي

1- *What did Faisal do in the holiday ?*

– *Faisal went to the village by the river , he went swimming everyday and he went fishing.*

2- *What did Huda do on the holiday ?*

– *Huda didn't go away , she stayed at home* بقيت في البيت *, she saw her friends and she made some clothes.* خيطت

3- *What did Muna do on the holiday?*

– *She got up late everyday* تستيقظ في وقت مبكر *, she read* قرأت *a lot of books and she learned to cook.* تعلمت الطبخ

لاحظ / صيغة السؤال كانت ( **What did he do ?** )

أي ان هنا يسأل عن شيء حدث في الماضي (**Past Simple**)

| فاعل + didn't + فعل مجرد |
|---|

## The past simple الماضي البسيط

- يتحول الفعل المجرد (**infinitive**) الى صيغة الماضي باضافة (**ed**) الى نهاية الكلمة

### مع ملاحظة مايلي /

1- يضاف (**ed**) الى نهاية الفعل فيتحول الى ( **work → worked** ) صيغة الماضي

2- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بالحرف (**e**) نضيف له ( **d** ) فقط . ( **invite** يدعو **→ invited** )

3- اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بالحرف (**y**) وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب الى (**i**) ثم نضيف له (**ed**)

مثل ( **study** يدرس **→ studied** )

اما اذا كان قبل الحرف (**y**) حرف علة [ **o , a , e , i , u** ] فلا يقلب بل فقط نضيف (**ed**)

اما اذا كان قبله حرف صحيح يقلب الى (**i**) ثم نضيف له (**ed**) مثل ( **study** يدرس **→ studied** )

| | |
|---|---|
| - *Play* يلعب → *Played* | - *Stay* يبقى → *Stayed* |

4- بعض الافعال شاذة عن القاعدة (**irregular verbs**) لا تتحول الى ماضي باضافة (**ed**) ولكن يتغير شكل الفعل بالكامل .

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| - *come* | ياتي | *came* | - *are* | | *were* |
| - *go* | يذهب | *went* | - *have* | يملك | *had* |
| - *do* | يعمل | *did* | - *put* | يضع | *put* |
| - *see* | يرى | *saw* | - *read* | يقرأ | *read* |
| - *make* | يصنع | *made* | - *forget* | ينسى | *forgot* |
| - *take* | ياخذ | *took* | - *sell* | يبيع | *sold* |
| - *get up* | ينهض | *got up* | - *buy* | يشتري | *bought* |
| - *is / am* | | *was* | *give* | يعطي | *gave* |

**لاحظ** / *1*- عند نفي الجملة بصيغة الماضي تكون كما يلي :

1- *I went to the beach last summer* (neg) نفي

- *I didn't go to the marshes last summer.*

**أنتبه** / الفعل بعد ( didn't أو did )
يكون مجرد (infinitive)

تقلب الفعل الى ماضي وتختفي في الجواب

**أما عند السؤال** / *2*- لاحظ ما يلي :

2- *Where* ~~did~~ *you go last summer? (Arbil)*

- I *went to Arbil last summer.*

3- *He visited his sick friend yesterday.( question )* الاستفهام

عند الاستفهام يجب ملاحظة الفعل ، وبما ان الفعل هنا (visited) فعل ماضي لذلك يجب ان نستفهم بالفعل (Did) كما يلي

- Did *he visit his sick friend yesterday ?*

**لاحظ ايضا** / *3*- ظروف الزمان الملائمة للماضي قد تكون.

Yesterday أمس ; last week الاسبوع الماضي ; last month , ......

Two weeks ago منذ اسبوعين ; a year ago منذ سنة , ....

**لاحظ الامثلة التالية** /

1- *When I was in Paris, I (want) wanted to buy a dress.* (correct صحح الفعل)

2- *Ali saw a film last night, but he (not like) didn't like it.*

3- Did *you ( visit ) the museum* متحف *last summer ?* (الفعل مجرد)

- *Did you visit the museum last summer ?*

4 - *A man (sell) sold his car last month.*

5 - *He (be) was sick last week.*

To be مع الماضي
- was [ I , he, she , it ]
- were [ they , we , you ]

# Lesson 1 Activity Book P.3

## (A) Read and answer the questions. Then ask your partner.

أقرأ الاسئلة التالية وأسأل زميلك ( الجواب حسب راي الطالب)

Yes = ✓ نعم No = ✗ لا

**What did you do in the holidays?** ماذا فعلت في العطلة ؟

| Did you | | You | Your partner |
|---|---|---|---|
| *go away?* | هل سافرت | | |
| *go to the park ?* | هل ذهبت الى متنزه | | |
| *go to any parties ?* | هل ذهبت الى حفلة | | |
| *go shopping ?* | هل ذهبت للتسوق | | |
| *play any games ?* | هل لعبت العاب | | |
| *visit your friends ?* | هل زرت اصدقاء | | |
| *watch TV ?* | هل شاهدت التلفاز | | |
| *read any books ?* | هل قات الكتب | | |
| *help in the house ?* | هل ساعدت في اعمال المنزل | | |
| *go on a picnic ?* | هل ذهبت في سفرة | | |
| *go camping ?* | هل ذهبت في مخيم | | |
| *go to the cinema ?* | هل ذهبت الى السينما | | |
| *stay at home ?* | هل بقيت في المنزل | | |

## (B) Did you or your partner do anything else? Write notes here.

هل فعلتم اشياء اخرى في العطلة انت وزميلك ؟ سجلها

| You أنت | | Your partner زميلك | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *I learned diving* | تعلمت الغوص | *He learned windsurfing* | تعلم ركوب الموج |
| *I went sightseeing* | ذهبت في جولة سياحية | *He visited Meca* | زار مكة |
| *I learned driving* | تعلمت السياقة | *He visited historical places* | زار اماكن تاريخية |
| *I learned to sew* | تعلمت الخياطة | *He did a course in English.* | تعلم الانكليزية |

## (C) Write a paragraph about your holidays in your copybook.

أكتب قطعة انشائية عن عطلتك

### The Holiday. العطلة

*In the holiday we visited* زرنا *my uncle* عمي *in Dubai. It is a very beautiful* جميل *city* مدينة *. We enjoyed* استمتعنا *our holiday there.*

*One day we went to his farm* ذهبنا الى مزرعته *and we saw* شاهدنا *a lot of animals* حيوانات *. I liked that very much.*

*In the evening* في المساء *, I read* قرأت *a lot of books because* لانه *my uncle does not have a television* تلفاز *, many books were exciting* ممتع *but some were not.*

*We visited* زرنا *many places* عدة اماكن *there, we went* ذهبنا *to the beach* الساحل *and I learned* تعلمت *swimming* السباحة *. It was a nice holiday.* كانت عطلة جميلة

## Unit One Lesson Two P.6

# Richard in Iraq رجارد في العراق

**Richard went to Iraq in the holiday. He took these photos and put them in his scrapbook** ذهب رجارد الى العراق في العطلة والتقط هذه الصور

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| – Scrapbook | دفتر تلصق فيه الصور التي تجمعها | – Boring | ممل |
| – Ancient | قديم | – Birthplace | موطن |
| – Sumerian | سومري | – Ziggurate | زقورة |
| – Heron | مالك الحزين | – Citadel | قلعة |
| – Pelican | بجع | – Civilization | حضارة |
| – Amazing | مدهش | – Exciting | ممتع |
| – Ur | مدينة اور الاثرية جنوب العراق | – Fantastic | رائع |
| – Flamingo | طائر الفلامنكو | – Monument | تمثال |
| – Wonderful | رائع | – Temple | معبد |
| – Huge | ضخم | – Great | رائع |






② **Listen and number the photos in the order Richard talks about them.**

استمع للكاسيت ثم رقم الصور حسب كلام رجارد في الكاسيت

1- *This film* *is boring.*　　2- *Football* *is fantastic.*

## Lesson 2 Activity Book P.4

**(A)** ② **Listen to Richard talking about his photos again.**

استمع **Write one word he uses to describe each thing.**

كرة القدم 1- *Football in Iraq fantastic .* رائعة
مدينة اور 2- *Ur huge* ضخمة
الاهوار جنوب العراق 3- *The marshes in the south of Iraq exciting* ممتعة / رائعة
الاسواق 4- *The markets boring* مملة
قلعة اربيل 5- *The Citadel in Erbil amazing* مدهش
الحضر 6- *Hatra great* عظيم

**(B)** **Listen again. This time, note down any facts you hear.** نشاط صفي

سجل بعض الجمل ( الحقائق) بعد سماع الكاسيت

**(C)** **What do these words means?** ماذا تعني الكلمات التالية

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1- Ancient قديم | 2- Citadel قلعة | 3- Marsh اهوار |
| 4- Ziggurat زقورة | 5- bright مشرق | |

## Lesson 3 Activity Book P.6

**(A)** **Complete the table.** اكمل الجدول التالي

| Infinitive | | Past tense | Infinitive | | Past tense | Infinitive | | Past tense |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *listen* | يصغي | *listened* | *see* | يرى | *saw* | *put* | يضع | *put* |
| *learn* | يتعلم | *learned* | *make* | يضع | *made* | *read* | يقرأ | *read* |
| *stay* | يبقى | *stayed* | *go* | يذهب | *went* | | | |
| | | | *take* | يأخذ | *took* | | | |
| | | | *get (up)* | ينهض | *got up* | | | |
| | | | *am / is* | يكون | *was* | | | |
| | | | *do* | يعمل | *did* | | | |
| | | | *have* | يملك | *had* | | | |

**(B)** **Can you find 13 past tense forms hidden in the puzzle?**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G | l | o | o | k | e | d | E | R | Y |
| T | c | u | t | M | S | r | a | n | D |
| I | S | d | r | o | v | e | d | U | R |
| H | O | h | e | l | p | e | d | M | O |
| s | a | t | V | h | e | a | r | d | U |
| F | A | f | e | l | t | T | Z | K | H |
| P | a | t | e | P | t | h | r | e | w |
| T | k | n | o | c | k | e | d | Q | U |
| O | V | s | h | o | u | t | e | d | E |
| Z | S | c | a | m | e | R | L | N | M |

*look* ينظر → *looked*
*cut* يقطع → *cut*
*drive* يسوق → *drove*
*help* يساعد → *helped*
*sit* يجلس → *sat*
*hear* يسمع → *heard*
*feel* يشعر → *felt*
*eat* ياكل → *ate*
*throw* يرمي → *threw*
*knock* يطرق → *knocked*
*shout* يصرخ → *shouted*
*come* ياتي → *came*

Ⓒ **Remember !**

**Remember !** □ تذكر الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

- ***There are two ways of talking about the past:***

*1- Richard went to Iraq in holidays.*

↑ past simple tense ( ماضي بسيط )

*2- When he was staying in Iraq , he went to a football match.*

↑ past continuous tense ( ماضي مستمر )

**ما هو الماضي المستمر ؟ /** ● تكون جملة الماضي المستمر حسب القاعدة التالية

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *I , He , She , it* | + | *was* | + | *( V + ing)* |
| *They , we , you , it* | + | *were* | + | *( V + ing)* |

**عند النفي** / نستبدل (was) بـ (wasn't) / (were) بـ (weren't)

**عند الاستفهام** / نقدم (was) أو (were) على الفاعل فتكون بداية الجملة.

- *He was staying in Iraq.* – *He was sleeping wher his mobile rang.*
- *Was she staying in Iraq ?* – *Was he sleeping when his mobile rang ?*

**استخدام (use) /**

يستخدم هذا الزمن للدلالة على استمرارية حدوث الحدث في وقت معين في الماضي أو للدلالة على انه اثناء حدوث حدث معين في الماضي ( حدث أطول – ماضي مستمر ) حدث حدث اخر خلاله ( ماضي بسيط )

- *I was walking in the street and I met my friend.*

**Read and complete this paragraph about Richard. Use the verbs in brackets in the past simple or past continuous tense.**

*When Richard was in Baghdad , he (want) wanted to buy a sweater. His father (ask) asked a man in the hotel where to go. The man (give) gave them the name of a shop. When they (walk) were walking along the street , they (forget) forgot the name of the shop. Then they (see) saw a street market. A man (sell) was selling sweaters, T- shirts and trainers. Richard (not like) didn't like any of the sweaters , but he (buy) bought a pair of trainers and two T- shirts. His father (not buy) didn't buy anything.*

**(D) These words are called adjectives. They describe how you feel or what you think about something. Say each word and underline the strongest part.** هذه الكلمات تسمى صفات وهي تستخدم لوصف المشاعر او الاشياء

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *fantastic* | *horrible* | *delicious* | *boring* | *beautiful* | *terrible* | *lovely* |
| رائع جدا | مخيف | لذيذ | ممل | جميل | شنيع | حيوي / جميل |

**Now use a suitable adjectives in these sentences.**
**You can use each word once only. Think before you write.**
استخدم هذه الصفات لملأ الفراغات التالية

1- *My brother cooked* طبخ *dinner* عشاء *last night and it was* delicious. لذيذ
2- *I saw a* horrible مخيف *accident* حادث *on my way to school.*
3- *The Arabian horse* الحصان العربي *is a* lovely *animal.*
4- *Jassim doesn't like* لا يحب *football. He thinks* يعتقد انها *it's* boring.
5- *Huda saw a* beautiful *dress in a shop window* زجاج المتجر. *She wants to buy* يشتري *it.*
6- *In some countries, young children have to work all day. I think that's* terrible.
7- *A cheetah* النمر المرقط *can run at more than 110 Kilometres an hour. That's* fantastic.

للتعبير عن التملك / استخدام (S) التملك مع الاسم ( خاصة للعاقل ) . **Ali's house / – Suha's car** – / مثلا /

استخدام صفة التملك او ضمير التملك كما يلي :

| الفاعل | صفة التملك | ضمير التملك |
|---|---|---|
| I | my | mine |
| he | his | his |
| she | her | hers |
| it | its | its |
| they | their | theirs |
| we | our | ours |
| you | your | yours |
| | صفة التملك يتبعها اسم مملوك | لاحظ ضمير التملك لا يتبعه اسم مملوك |

1- *This is Suha's book , it is* her *book.* **( his – her)**
2- *This is Suha's book , it is* hers . **( his – hers)**
3- *Samera lost her watch, I think this is* hers . **( his – hers)**
4- *Bilal , is this book* your's ? **( you – your's)**
5- *Hala doesn't have a radio, so I lent* يقرض *her* min. **( my – mine)**



**(E) Read and Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| mine | yours | hers | our | theirs |

1- *Sameria* lost *her watch yesterday. I think this is hers .*
2- *Bilal , I think this book is* yours. *You left it in my house yesterday.*
3- *We took that ball to the beach. It's ours , but those boys think it's* theirs.
4- *Hala doesn't have a radio , so I lent* يقرض *her* mine.

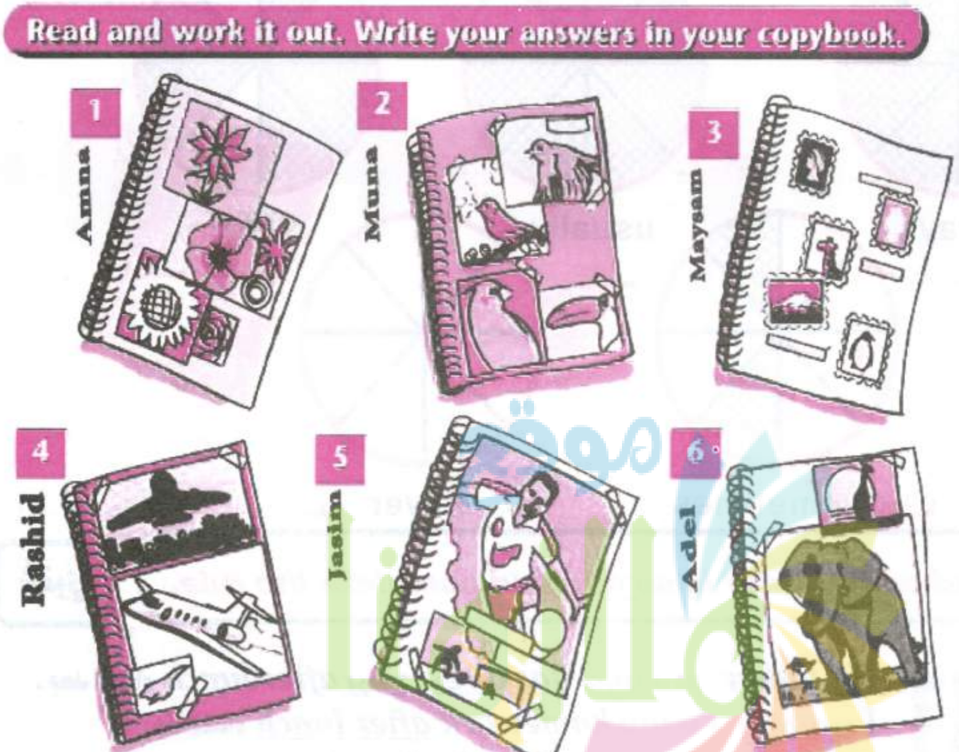
## Unit One Lesson Four P.7

شفوي

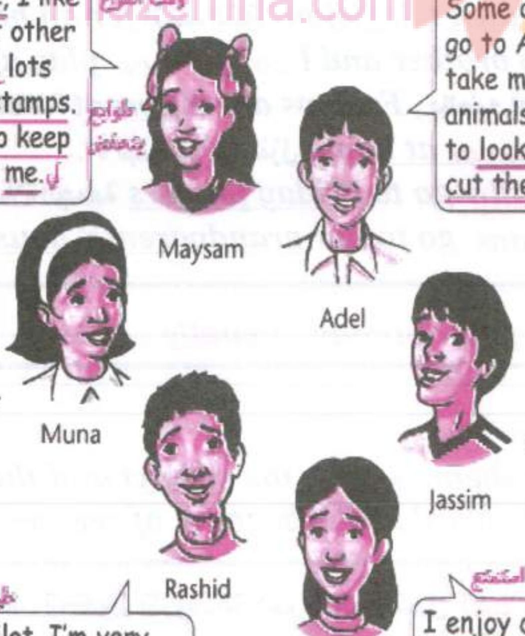
### Whose scrapbooks are these?

### لمن هذه الدفاتر (دفاتر الصور)

**Read and work it out. Write your answers in your copybook.**






In my spare time, I like finding out about other countries. I have lots of pictures and stamps. I ask everyone to keep their stamps for me.

Some day, I want to go to Africa. Then I can take my own photos of the animals. For now, I have to look for pictures and cut them out

I'm interested in birds. In my spare time, I take photos. Then I try to find out the names of the birds.

I play it I watch it on television. I go to matches. So you know whose pictures I collect

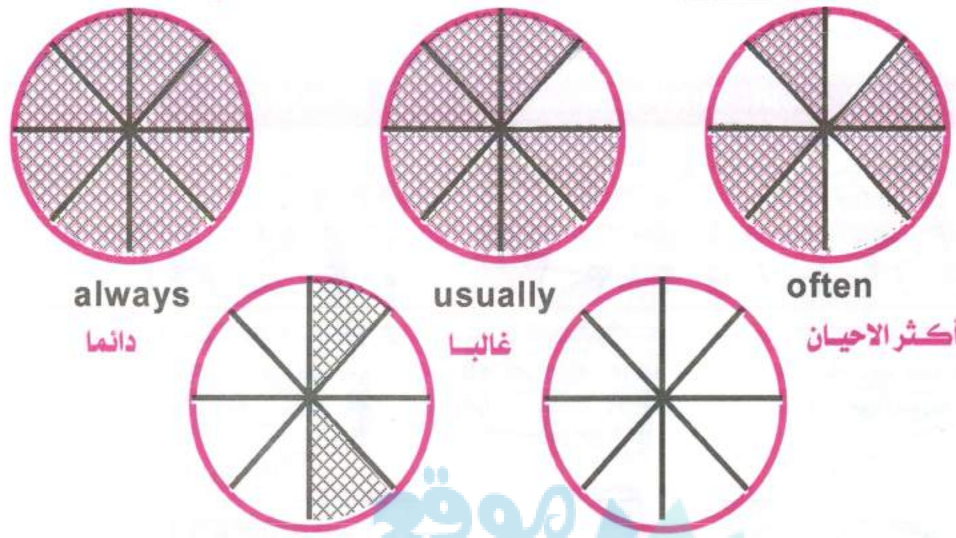
I want to be a pilot I'm very interested in planes and flying, so you can guess what I collect

I enjoy collecting pictures of plants and flowers from around the world. I love the colours and the shapes.

## Unit One Lesson Five P.8

### How often ? كم مرة

**④ Listen to repeat the words.** ***Adverbs*** ظروف التكرار




| Listen and read what Nader is saying and complete the rule. | شفوي |
|---|---|



*My father always has a rest* يرتاح *after lunch* بعد الغداء .
*I usually do my homework after lunch* بعد الغداء .
*I never have a rest* لا استريح *in the afternoon.*
*I often watch television* اشاهد التلفاز *for an hour.*
*Then my brother and I sometimes play a game* نلعب لعبة .
*Of course* بالطبع *, Fridays are different* مختلفة .
*We are never at home* لا نبقى ابدا في المنزل .
*We usually go to Friday prayers* صلاة الجمعة .
*We always go to our grandparents' house* بيت جدي *after.*

**ADVERBS** : *always , sometimes , usually , often ,*

- ***Rule:*** القاعدة

*Put them after the verb be .*
*With other verbs, put them before the subject and the verb.*
*Sometimes we put this word at the begging of sentence .*

**ترجمة القاعدة** / لاحظ : تكون ظروف التكرار بعد الفعل **(to be)** اي **( is , are , am )**

مثال/ **He is** *usually* **sick** /

وتكون قبل الفعل العادي واحيانا في بداية الجملة قبل الفاعل والفعل .

مثال/ **He** *usually helps* **his father .** /

# Present Simple المضارع البسيط

## time Adverbials ظروف التكرار

مع المضارع البسيط تكون غالبا :

*always, usually, often, sometimes, ...*

ويكون موقعها دائما قبل الفعل الرئيسي.
ولكنها تكون بعد الفعل

اذا كان احد افعال الكينونة
*( is , are , am , ... ) ( to be )*

1- *Mr.Smith usually (help) his students.* [ correct ]
–*Mr.Smith usually helps his students.*

2- *( you / like ) swimming ?*
– *Do you like swimming ?*

بما ان الجملة انتهت بعلامة سؤال
اذا هي جملة استفهامية يجب ان تبدأ
بفعل مساعد ( Do / Does ) وذلك لان
الفعل الرئيسي هنا ( like ) اي انه فعل عادي
وليست من افعال الكينونة (to be)
وبما ان الفاعل (you)
لذلك يجب ان يبدأ السؤال بـــ(Do)

3- *He ( be / usually ) early .* [ correct ]
– *He is usually early .*

تذكر

| | |
|---|---|
| (to be) | is ( he , she , it ) |
| | are ( they, we , you ) |
| | am ( I ) |

4- *He usually (go) goes to school by bus.*
–

5- ------ *(Sally / usually / get up early) ?*
– *Does Sally usually get up early ?*

6- *Ahmed and Zaid (be) students .*
– *Ahmed and Zaid are students .*

## Present Simple المضارع البسيط

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن احداث متكررة الحدوث (عادات) ويكون الفعل فيه كما يلي :

حالة الإثبات (Affirmative)

*I , they , we , you* + (فعل مجرد) + .....
*He , she , it* + (فعل + S ) + .....

حالة النفي (negative )

*I, they, we, you* + don't + (فعل مجرد)
*He , she , it* + doesn't + (فعل مجرد)

حالة الاستفهام ( question )

Do + *( I, they, we, you)* + (فعل مجرد) ?
Does + *( he , she , it)* + (فعل مجرد) ?

ماعدا الفعل (to be) فيكون حالة خاصة حيث يتغير الفعل في الزمن المضارع حسب الفاعل ويكون

حالة الإثبات (Affirmative)

| | |
|---|---|
| (to be) | is ( he , she , it ) |
| | are ( they, we , you ) |
| | am ( I ) |

حالة النفي (negative )

| | |
|---|---|
| (not to be) | is + not = isn't |
| | are + not = aren't |
| | am + not = am not |

حالة الاستفهام

*Is* →( he / she / it )
*Are* →( they / we / you )
*Am* →( I )

انتبه

يكون الفعل الرئيس بعد (do/does) بصيغة فعل مجرد .
بينما لا يمكن ان يتبع (to be) فعل مجرد ابدا فقد يتبع (to be) اسم او مكان او صفه ولكن لا يتبعه ابدا اي فعل مجرد

## Lesson 5 Activity Book P.8

**A Read and answer these questions. Circle the right letter.**

اقرأ وأجب عن الاسئلة التالية ثم ضع دائرة حول الحرف الصحيح .

| | Yes, Always دائما | Yes, Usually غالبا | Yes, Often اكثر الاحيان | Yes, Sometimes احيانا | Yes, Never ابدا |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1- *Do you go camping* للتخييم *at the weekend ?* | *A* | *B* | *C* | *D* | *E* |
| 2- *Do you go horse riding* ركوب الخيل *At the weekend ?* | *A* | *B* | *C* | *D* | *E* |
| 3- *Do you go to mosque*مسجد *on Fridays ?* | *A* | *B* | *C* | *D* | *E* |
| 4- *Do you phone* تتصل بالهاتف *your friends* اصدقاؤك *in the evening ?* | *A* | *B* | *C* | *D* | *E* |
| 5- *Do you visit* تزور *your friends*اصدقاؤك *at the weekend ?* | *A* | *B* | *C* | *D* | *E* |
| 6- *Do you write letters to your friends ?* | *A* | *B* | *C* | *D* | *E* |
| 7- *Do you watch* تشاهد *English TV programmes* برامج التلفاز *?* | *A* | *B* | *C* | *D* | *E* |
| 8- *Do you listen* تستمع *to English radio programmes* برامج الراديو *?* | *A* | *B* | *C* | *D* | *E* |



**C Write five sentences about yourself saying how often you do things. Use five different adverbs.**

1- *I always watch TV in the evening .*
2- *I usually play football on Thursday.*
3- *I often visit my friends on holiday.*
4- *I sometimes help father washing the car.*
5- *I never listen to radio programmes.*

## Unit One Lesson Six P.9

### Rashid's Scrapbook سجل قصاصات رشيد

شفوي

**Read and work out conversation** أقرا وأكمل المحادثة



Adel : 1 D
Rashid : Oh , hi Adel .
Adel : 2 f
Rashid : No, thanks.
Adel : 3 b
Rashid : I'm putting some photographs in my scrapbook
Adel : 4 e
Rashid : Historical sites in Iraq.
Adel : 5 e
Rashid : I visit different cities and take pictures of ruins.
Adel : 6 a
Rashid : I have lots of them.
Adel : 7 c
Rashid : I like them.

**What did Adel say ?**

a) Do you have many?
b) What are you doing?
c) Why ruins?
d) Hello, Rashid.
e) Photographs of what?
f) Do you want to come to the Mall?
g) Where do you get the photographs?



| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| – photographs | صور | – different | مختلف | – sell | بيع |
| – scrapbook | دفتر للصور | – cities | مدن | – sea shells | اصداف البحر |
| – historical | تاريخي | – pictures | صور | – sea shore | ساحل البحر |
| – sites | مواقع | – ruins | اثار | tongue | لسان |
| | | mall | سوق | twister | مشكله / اعصار |

تعلم السؤال /

بادوات السؤال / ومعناها

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Where | اين | / تسأل عن المكان / |
| When | متى | / تسأل عن الوقت / |
| Why | لماذا | / تسأل عن السبب / |
| Who | من | / تسأل عن الفاعل ( العاقل) / |
| What | ماذا | / تسأل عن الافعال والاشياء / |
| How | كيف | / تسأل عن كيفية حدوث الفعل / |

لاحظ /

Are you → I am

في السؤال في الجواب

you → I your → my

لاحظ كيفية الاجابة عن هذه الاسئلة /

1 – اذا كان السؤال بزمن مضارع :

(أ) اذا كان الفعل المساعد

أحدث أفعال **(to be)**

**[ is – are – am ]**

1- *What are* you *eating?* **(fish)**

– I am eating fish .

2- ~~What~~ is he watching ? (a football match)

– He is watching a football match .

3- How is he travelling ? (by car)

– He is travelling by car .

(ب) اذا كان الفعل المساعد في السؤال ( do – does ) يكون على نوعين :

فاما ان يكون السؤال (استفهام) يبدأ بـ ( Do / Does ) فيكون جوابه

اما ( Yes ) أو ( No ) مثلا / Do you like sport ?

Yes , I do مثلا No , I don't

اما اذا كان السؤال ( What – Where – Why .... ) فيكون كالاتي :

1- What ~~does~~ Adil want to do ? (swim)

– Adil wants to swim .

2- Where ~~does~~ he take the photos? (In Iraq)

– He takes the photos in Iraq .

لاحظ / اذا كان السؤال بـ ( does )
عند الجواب تحذف ( does )
وتضاف ( s ) الشخص الثالث للفعل الرئيسي

تذكر

اما اذا كان الفعل المساعد (do)
فعند الجواب يحذف ولا يتغير اي شيء في فعل الجملة

– Where ~~do~~ they go ? (the mall)

– They go to the mall .

يكون السؤال بـ ( do )
اذا كان الفاعل
[ I , they , we , you ]
ويكون السؤال بـ ( does )
اذا كان الفاعل [ he , she , it ]



## Lesson 6 Activity Book P.9

**(A) Look at page 9 of your Student's book again.**

**Answer these questions.** انظر كتاب الطالب ص ٩ مرة ثانية واجب عن الاسئلة .

1- *Where does Adel want to go ?*
– *Adil wants to go to the mall.*
2- *What does Rashid wants to do ?*
– *Rashid wants to put some photographs in his scrapbook.*
3- *Where does he take the photos ?*
– *He takes them in different cities .*
4- *What does he take photos of ?*
– *He takes photos of ruins.*

## Unit One Lesson Seven P.10

# Make your own scrapbook أصنع دفتر الصور

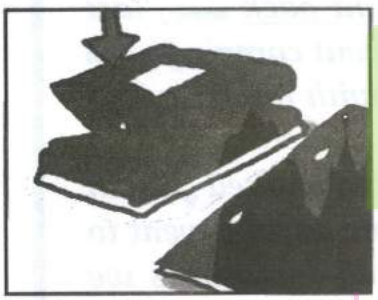
**Listen and Read**    شفوي

### What you need ماذا تحتاج

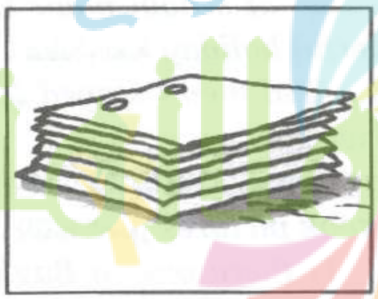



- *Two pieces of cardboard or thick paper for the covers.*
- *Lots of sheets of paper of the same size.*
- *A punch to make holes.*
- *Some ribbon or string.*
- *Some glue.*

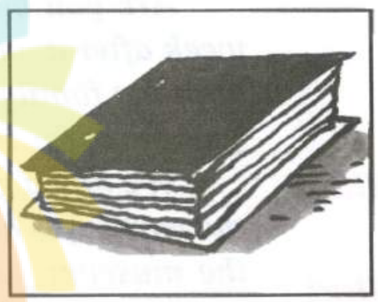
### What you do طريقة العمل



*1 Make holes with the punch in the two covers.*
أثقب أوراق الغلاف



*2 Make holes in the paper in the same place.* اثقب الاوراق بنفس المكان



*3 Put the paper between the two covers.* ضع الورق بين ورقتي الغلاف



*4 Put the string or ribbon through the holes.*
ضع الشريط أو الحبل في الثقوب




*5 Use glue to stick your pictures or photos into your scrapbook.*
أستخدم الصمغ والصق الصور في الدفتر

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| – cardboard | ورق كارتون | – size | حجم | – ribbon | شريط |
| – thick | سميك | – punch | ثاقبة | – string | حبل (قيطان) |
| – covers | للغلاف | – make | يصنع | – glue | صمغ |
| – sheets | اوراق | – holes | ثقوب | – | |

## Unit One Lesson Eight P.11

القطعة للامتحان التحريري

# Letter from Australia رسالة من استراليا

**Listen the letter an answer these questions** اقرا الرسالة واجب عن هذه الاسئلة



1- *Where does Karen come from ?* **( Sydney – Australia)**

2- *Who is Jane ?* **( Karin's friend)**

3- *What does Karen like to eat ?* **( fish )**

4- *What does she do in her spare time ?*
**( She collects photographs countries around the world)**

**Where?**

**19 Harbour Street.**
**Sydney**
**Australia**

**Dear** عزيزتي **Hala.**

*Are you back* رجعت *at school now? I went back* رجعت *last week after a wonderful holiday* عطلة رائعة *. I went camping* تخييم *with my family* عائلتي *and then I stayed* بقيت *with my friend* مع صديق. *Jane, for two weeks.*

**Who ?**

*We had a great time* قضينا وقت رائع *. We often walked* نمشي *in the parks* متنزه *and took pictures* نلتقط الصور *. One day we went to the museum* متحف *. Is there one in Baghdad? Sometimes we went to the cinema in the evenings, but we usually stayed* نبقى *in* في البيت *and watched videos* نشاهد التلفاز *or played games.*

**What ?**

**Who?**

*Everyone liked fish, so, for dinner, we often had fish cooked on a barbecue* سمك مشوي *. What is your favourite food* طعامك المفضل *?*

*In my spare time* وقت الفراغ *. I like collecting photographs* أجمع الصور *of countries* الدول *around the world. I don't have any of Iraq. Can you send* أرسل *me some , please?*

**What ?**

*What did you do in the holidays? And what do you do in your spare time? Please write and tell me everything.*

**Bye for now,**

**Karen**

**How many questions does Karen ask ?** كم عدد الرسائل التي سألتها كارين

1- *Are you back to school ?* هل عدت الى المدرسة
2- *Is there a museum in Baghdad ?* هل يوجد متحف في بغداد
3- *What is your favourite food ?* ما هي اكلتلك المفضلة
4-
5- *What did you do in the holiday ?* ماذا فعلت في العطلة
6- *What do you do in your spare time ?* ماذا تفعل في وقت الفراغ

في الرسالة السابقة المطلوب تعلم صياغة الاسئلة .

## كيف نصيغ السؤال

تكون صياغة السؤال حسب زمن الجملة الاصلية.

أولا / (أ) فاذا كانت الجملة الاصلية بصيغة **مضارع** يكون السؤال بزمن المضارع

(ب) واذا كانت الجملة الاصلية بصيغة **ماضي** يكون السؤال بصيغة الماضي .

لاحظ ما يلي :

1- I went (فعل ماضي) to the beach (مكان (Where)) last summer (زمان (When)) .

1 – اذا كنت تريد ان تتأكد من حدوث الفعل يكون السؤال كما يلي

- *Did you go to the beach last summer ?* (السؤال)
- *Yes , I did .* أو *– No , I didn't* (الجواب)

2 – اذا كان المطلوب السؤال عن **المكان** *(the beach)* يكون السؤال بـ *(Where)*

2- Where (اداة السؤال) did (فعل مساعد) you (فاعل) go (فعل مجرد) ?

3 – اذا كان المطلوب السؤال عن **الزمن** *(last summer)* يكون السؤال بـ *(When)*

3- When did you go to the beach ?

لاحظ / بما ان فعل الجملة ماضي بسيط ( go → went ) لذلك استخدمنا (did) في الاستفهام ولكن لاحظ يجب ان يعود الفعل بصيغة مصدر بعد (did) اي ان الفعل (went) يكون (go)

لاحظ / اننا في السؤال نحذف من الجملة الشيء الذي نسأل عنه

ثانيا / (أ) فاذا كان زمن الجملة **مضارع** – He likes music .

هنا نستخدم الفعل المساعد *(does)* لان الفاعل *( he )* والفعل *( like s )* فيه *(S)* الشخص الثالث . فيكون السؤال كما يلي:

1- Does he like musice ?

2- What (اداة السؤال) does (فعل مساعد) he (فاعل) like (فعل مجرد) ?

لاحظ / ان الفعل (like) بعد (does) يكون بدون (S) لانها كتبت في السؤال مع (does) [ (do) + (es) ]

(ب) اما اذا كان زمن الجملة **فاعل** *[ I , they , we , you ]*

نستخدم الفعل المساعد *(do)* بدلا من *(does)* ويكون الفعل بعدها ايضا فعل مجرد

1– I visit my uncle every week (زمان) .

– When do you visit your uncle ?

لاحظ / *Your* السؤال → *My* الجواب

**2– Do you visit your uncle every week ?**

*– Yes , I do* أو *– No , I don't .*

لاحظ ما يلي /

| | |
|---|---|
| 1- Swimming *is* *fantastic*. <br> – *Is swimming fantastic ?* | 2- *They* are *pupils.* <br> – *Are they pupils ?* |

## Lesson 8 Activity Book P.9

**(A) Karen asked six questions in her letter. Try to write them. Don't look at your student's book.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1- *Back to school ?* | 4- *Some photographs ?* |
| – *Are you back to school ?* | – *Can you send me some photographs of Iraq ?* |
| 2- *A museum ?* | 5- *In the holidays ?* |
| – *Is there a museum in England ?* | – *What did you do in the holidays ?* |
| 3- *Favourite food ?* | 6- *Spare time ?* |
| – *What is your favourite food ?* | – *What do you do in your spare time ?* |

**(B) Exchange books and check your partner's questions. Look at page 11 of your Student's Book.**

**(C) Write a letter to Karen. Use your copybook.** اكتب رسالة الى كارين ورد على اسألتها

لاحظ / لكتابة رسالة شخصية . انتبه للترتيب التالي

عنوان المرسل

**Dear** اسم المرسل اليه ,

المقدمة
--------------------------------------------------
--------------------------------------------------

موضوع الرسالة
--------------------------------------------------
--------------------------------------------------
--------------------------------------------------
--------------------------------------------------

الخاتمة وطلب الرد
--------------------------------------------------
--------------------------------------------------
--------------------------------------------------

**Bye for now**

اسم المرسل

الانشاء للامتحان التحريري

نموذج رسالة

12 AL - Adil Street,
Baghdad ,
Iraq ,

Dear Karen ,

*Thank you for your letter. I want to tell you that we came back to school last month. I'm very happy to come back to school because I missed* افتقدت *my friends and my teachers.*

*I also* ايضا *spent* قضيت *a great holiday* عطلة رائعة *, I visited* زرت *a lot of nice places* اماكن جميلة *in Baghdad. I went to the National* المتحف الوطني *and AL- Baghdadi museums* المتحف البغدادي*. They are great* رائعة*. We took some photos there. I'll send* أرسل *you some of them .*

*In my holiday, I didn't leave* لم اغادر *Iraq, but it was a great holiday, we went to the parks, malls* أسواق*, cinemas and restaurants* مطاعم *.We went to "Samad" restaurant many times, and ate* أكلت *pizza. You know it is my favourite food* طعامي المفضل *I always want to know* أعرف *your news* أخبارك

Bye for now,
Halla

## Lesson 9 Activity Book P.10

**(A) Fill in the missing letters in these words.** / الكلمات للحفظ /

املا الفراغات بالاحرف الملائمة لكتابة كلمات صحيحة

1- l _o_ v _e_ ly شنيع    2- d _e_ lic _i_ uos لذيذ    3- te _rr_ ible شنيع

4- f _a_ nt _a_ st _i_ c رائع    5- bo _r_ ing ممل    6- ho _rr_ ible مخيف

**(B) Write four sentences using some of the adjectives in Exercise A.**

أكتب اربع جمل مستخدما الصفات الموجودة في التمرين (A)

1- *Swimming is fantastic .*
2- *Smoking* التدخين *is terrible .*
3- *This film is boring .*
4- *This dish* الاكلة (الطبق) *is delicious .*

©

## Joining sentences with <u>and</u> , <u>but</u> , <u>or</u>

**Examples :**

1- لربط الافكار المتشابهة نستخدم ( and )

*The burger was hot and it was delicious*

2- لربط الافكار المتناقضة نستخدم ( but ) وغالبا بعدها نفي

– *Ahmed saw an American football match. He didn't like it.*

– *Ahmed saw an American football match,* but *he didn't like it.*

3- عند الاختيار بين شيئين نستخدم ( or ) للتخيير

– *You can have a sweater. You can have trainers.* (You can't have both)

– *You can have a sweater* or *trainers.*

**Now join the following sentences .** أربط الجمل التالية ( تمرين مهم )

1- *The cheetah* الفهد الصياد *is a beautiful* جميل *animal . it is very fast .* سريع

– *The cheetah is a beautiful animal* **and** *it is very fast.*

2- *I can play chess. I can play netball. I can't play volleyball .*

– *I can play chess* **and** *I can play netball* **, but** *I can't play volleyball.*

3- *Elephants live in Africa . elephants live in India . Elephants don't live in Iraq.*

– *Elephants live in Africa* **and** *India* **but** *they don't live in Iraq.*

4- *Do you want fish for dinner ? Do you want meat for dinner? Do you want both?*

– *Do you want fish* **or** *meat for dinner* **; or** *do you want both?*

5- *My friend went to London. He went to Praise. He didn't go to New York.*

– *My friend went to London and Paris* **, but** *he didn't go to New York.*

© **Write sentences .**

1- *What do you often eat ?*

– *I often eat meat or chicken.*

2- *What do you sometimes eat ?*

– *I sometimes eat cheese .*

3- *What do you never eat ?*

– *I never eat snails* ( حلزون ) .

## Unit One Lesson Ten P.13

### The birdwatcher مراقب الطيور

**Who is the birdwatcher? Where does she live?**

– Muna is the birdwatcher . she lives in Iraq.

**Read and find out**

*Last Wednesday الاربعاء الماضي evening المساء , my father asked, 'What shall we do ماذا نفعل this weekend نهاية الاسبوع ?'*



*'Let's go لنذهب to Shatt Al Arab شط العرب ,' I said. 'You can see lots of birds طيور there.' 'Oh, Muna. You always want يريد to look ينظر at birds, 'my brother Ahmed said يقول . 'It's boring. ممل ' 'No, it's a good pastime,' تسلية my father said. We went to Shatt Al Arab on Thursday الخميس evening مساء. My father and mother stayed بقى in the car and Ahmed and I walked تمشيا along the beach. The water ماء was full of birds ملأ بالطيور . It was wonderful رائع. There were hundreds مئات of them. I took out اخرجت my binoculars منظار . I wanted to see them better افضل .*

*A birdwatcher مراقب الطيور needs يحتاج a pair زوج of binoculars منظار and a camera with a long lens عدسة طويلة .*



*'What can you see, Muna?' ماذا ترين Ahmed asked.*

*I could see lots of كثير white أبيض herons مالك الحزين and some small birds طيور صغيرة . Then I saw a strange bird طيور غريبة. It was standing واقف alone وحيد , eating يأكل a fish. It was bigger than the others أكبر من الاخرين. It had white أبيض feathers ريش , but there were some black أسود feathers on its wings أجنحة. Its beak منقار – birdwatchers say يقول 'bill' – was yellow أصفر and its legs ساقه were red أحمر. 'Ahmed, quick سرعة ! Take a photo التقط صوره of that big bird ,' I said. Suddenly, as I was watching شاهد the bird, a boat زورق came مر by and the bird flew رفرف off. I could see black and white patterns رسوم (نقشة) on its wings جناحيه. What was it? ما هو*

*At home, I looked in my books and magazines مجلات about birds. There it was! 'The yellow – billed stork. It lives يعيش in Africa أفريقيا. There are no records لم يسبق له حضور of it in the Arabian Gulf.' الخليج العربي*

*I felt أشعر very excited مسرور. It was the first yellow-billed stork in Iraq! And I had لدي a photograph صورة of it!*

اسئلة اضافية عن القطعة

1- *Where did Muna and her family go on* ذهب *Thursday ?*
– *They went to Shatt AL – Alrab.* شط العرب

2- *Where did the father and the mother stay ?– In the car .*

3- *What did Muna and her brother (Ahmed) see ?*
– *They saw lots of white herons* طيور مالك الحزين البيضاء *and some small birds.* طيور صغيرة

4- *How was* كيف يبدو *(describe* اوصف *) the yellow – billed stork ?* نوع من طيور مالك الحزين
– *It was bigger* اكبر *than the other birds , it had white feather* ريش *with some black feather on its wings.* جناحه *Its beak* منقار *was yellow* اصفر *and his leg* ساقه *were red.* احمر

5- *Is it the first* الاول *yellow – billed stork in Iraq ? – Yes , it is .*

## Lesson 10 Activity Book P.12

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| العنوان | 1 | **Title**<br>*The birdwatcher* |
| الشخصيات | 2 | **Characters**<br>*Muna , Ahmed / and their father and mother* |
| عن ماذا كانت القصة | 3 | **What it is about**<br>*Birds (herons )* طائر مالك الحزين |
| ما الذي اعجبك او لم يعجبك في القصة | 4 | **Why liked / didn't like the story**<br>*I liked the story because I like* احب *birds* طيور *and I learned* تعلمت *about the herons.* |
| الكلمات الجديدة | 5 | **New words**<br>*Heron* مالك الحزين – *binoculars* منظار – *pastime* تسلية<br>*Stork* لقلق – *feather* ريش |



**(A) Put these words in order to make correct sentences.** رتب الكلمات التالية لكتابة جملة مفيدة

1- *Richard thought the was football match boring.*
– *Richard thought the football match was boring.*

2- *Weekend friends you Do at your visit ?*
– *Do you visit your friends at the weekend ?*

حفظ – املاء

**(B) Fill in this words tree .**

1- *You go there every Friday.* كل جمعة تذهب هناك
2- *The past tense of 'go'* ماضي الفعل
3- *You can find very old things here.* تجد هناك اشياء قديمة
4- *You can write on this.* تكتب هناك اشياء قديمة
5- *This animal is very fast.* حيوان سريع
6- *Very very nice.* جميل جدا
7- *You can ride on this animal.* يمكنك الركوب على هذا الحيوان

You can wear this ↓

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| M o **s** q u e | مسجد |
| **w** e n t | ذهب |
| M u s **e** u m | متحف |
| p **a** p e r | ورق |
| C h e e **t** a h | النمر المرقط |
| L o v **e** l y | حيوي / جميل |
| H o **r** s e | حصان |

**(C) Write about your favourite meal.**

**Ask your teacher to help you with any English words you don't know.**

**(D) Write short answers to these questions.** القطعة للامتحان التحريري

1- *What do you have to buy when you want to send a letter ?*
– *A stamp* طابع

2- *Where can you find* تجد *sea shells* الاصداف *?*
– *On the beach* ساحل */ or shore* الساحل

3- *Name* سمي *two things* شيئين *that grow* تنبت *in a garden* في الحديقة *.*
– *Flowers* زهور */ trees* اشجار

**(E) 9 Listen to Sara talking about her holidays. Write notes.**

( الحديث موجود في الكاسيت في الصف / التمرين نشاط صفي /

1- *What is Saa's friend's name ?* – *Sameera*
2- *Where does she live ?* – *Abu Dhabi*
3- *How old is she ?* – *13*
4- *Where did Sara's family take her ?* – *(a) the museum (b) Hatra (c) along the river*

**(G) Read and answer the questions. Write short answers.**

اقرأ واجب الاسئلة التالية / مهم جدا للامتحان التحريري.

*In the holidays* عطلة *, Ahmed and his family stayed* أقام *in a hotel* فندق *in New York . Ahmed's friend, Faisal, lives* يسكن *in New York with his family* مع عائلته*. Faisal is fifteen, two years older* أكبر *than Ahmed. One say, Ahmed took a taxi* استأجر تاكسي *to Faisal's flat* شقته*. He got there at half past two.*

ماذا تريد ان تفعل *'What do you want to do ?' asked Faisal .*

لنذهب الى السينما *'Let's go to the cinema ,' said Ahmed.*

*They went to the cinema , but they didn't stay long* لم يبق كثيرا *because the film was boring* ممل*. They went for a walk* تمشى *in the park. It is a huge park* متنزه ضخم *called Central Park* (البارك المركزي)*. The boys sat* جلسوا *under a tree and talked* تحدثوا*.*

العائلة بكاملها *'Who's with you in New York ? asked Faisal.*

*'The whole family ,' Ahmed answered . 'That's my father, my mother , my two sisters and brother.*

*They talked about Iraq. Faisal said he liked New York , but he wanted to go back* يعود *to Iraq. Then they took a taxi back to Ahmed's hotel. They said 'Goodbye' and Faisal went home.*

1- *How old is Ahmed ?* – *Thirteen*
2- *Does Faisal live in a flat or in a house ?* – *In a flat .*
3- *What time did Ahmed get to Faisal's home ?* – *Half past two*
4- *Did the boys enjoy the film ?* – *No , it was boring*
5- *What did they do in Central Park ?*
– *Sat under a tree and talked*
6- *How many children are there in Ahmed's family ?* – *Four*
7- *Will Faisal always live in New York ?* – *No ,he will not*
8- *How did Ahmed get back to his hotel ?* – *He took a taxi.*

## (H) Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

اكمل الفراغات بالكلمات التالية

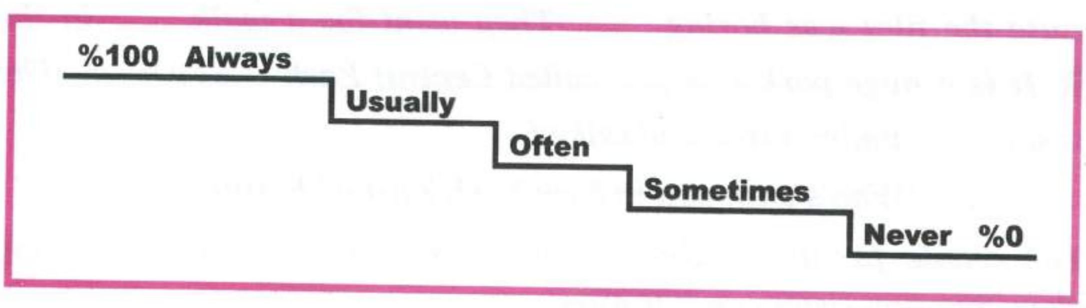
| |
|---|
| *mine hers their yours* |

1- *My brother want to play with compute game , but they won't let me play with theirs.*
2- *That pen isn't yours . I only lent it to you. It's mine and I need it.*
3- *I gave this book to Layla , so it's hers.*

## (I) Write five sentences using these words. اكتب خمس جمل مستخدما الكلمات الاتية

| |
|---|
| *Sometimes often usually ever* |

1- *I usually do my homework in the afternoon.*
2- *I sometimes play football in the street.*
3- *My father often goes to his office by bus.*
4- *My mother always gets up early.*
5- *I never eat snails* (حلزون)



# UNIT TWO

## Unit Two Lesson One P.5

### THE season of the year فصول السنة

**(10) Listen and read. Then work out what these words mean:**

أقرأ وابحث عن معاني الكلمات التالية

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| – cold<br>بارد | – snow<br>جليد | – warm<br>دافيء | – rain<br>ممطر | – sunny<br>مشمس | – windy<br>عاصف |



0°

There are four seasons in England. They are called winter, spring, summer and autumn. In winter, it is always cold and it usually snows.



15°

In spring, it is often warm and it usually rains.



25°

In summer, it is usually sunny and it is sometimes hot.



10°

In autumn, it is cool and it is often windy.



**Ask and answer questions about the weather in England.**

- What is the weather like in summer — Itis sunny and sometimes hot
- What is the weather like in winter — cold and snowy
- What is the weather like in spring — It is warm and rainy
- What is the weather like in Autumn — It is cool and it often windy

What's the weather like in summer?

**Listen and read. Then answer the question below.**

استمع وأقرا ثم اجب عن الاسئلة التالية

1 What will the weather be like in London tomorrow? كيف سيكون الطقس غداً في لندن
– It will be clody with some rain in the morning and in the afternoon it will be dry and sunny



النشرة الجوية

London – Here is the weather forecast for tomorrow. غائم ممطر
It will be cloudy with some rain in the جاف morning. In the afternoon it will be dry and صباح sunny مشمس The temperature will be 18 degrees. درجة
It will be cooler in the evening. البرد

Tom and Susan go to school in London. ماذا تعتقد انهم سيرتدوا غدا صباحاً
2 What do you think they will wear tomorrow morning?

– I think they will wear rain coats and heavey clothe –
سترة مطرية ملابس جسم ثقيلة

**( أملاء ومعاني ) الكلمات التالية / مهمة حفظ /**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| – Season | فصول السنة | – snow | جليد | – Forecast | النشرة الجوية |
| – Winter | شتاء | – Warm | دافيء | – cloudy | غائم |
| – Spring | ربيع | – Rain | مطر | – dry | جاف |
| – summer | الصيف | – Sunny | مشمس | – Temperature | درجة الحرارة |
| – Autumn | الخريف | – Windy | عاصف | – Wear | يرتدي |
| – Hot | حار | – Cool | بارد منعش | – Tomorrow | غدا |
| – Cold | بارد | – Windy | عاصف | – Afternoon | بعد الظهر |



**هذا الدرس يتكلم عن الطقس واستخدام زمن المستقبل للتنبأ بالطقس ( *prediction* )**

*– I think it will be cold.*

## *Future tense* زمن المستقبل

- يستخدم زمن المستقبل للتعبير عن ما تتوقع ان يحدث في المستقبل ويكون حسب القاعدة

*(فاعل) + will (will not ) + (فعل مجرد) + .....*

- ظروف الزمان مع المستقبل قد تكون *[ tomorrow , next week , ... ]*
  غدا الاسبوع القادم

*– It will rain tomorrow.* *( question* استفهام *)*

*1–* عند الاستفهام فقط نقدم *(will)* على الفاعل فتكون بداية الجملة

*– Will it rain tomorrow ?*

*2–* حول الجملة الى زمن المستقبل *( Future)*

مثال

1- *It is hot . ( future)* – *It will be hot.*
2- *It will be cold tomorrow. (negative)* نفي – *It will not (won't) be cold tomorrow.*

أحفظ صيغة الصفة من الاسماء التالية / املاء مهم /

| | |
|---|---|
| – snow → Snowy جليدي | – wind → windy عاصف |
| – Sun → Sunny مشمس | – rain → rainy ممطر |
| – Ice → Icy ثلجي / جليدي | – heat → hot حار |
| | – Cloud → Cloudy غائم |

## Lesson 1 Activity Book P.16

**(A) Put Write these words in the correct places.**

ضع الكلمات التالية في المكان المناسب

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| – cool | – hot | – warm |
| بارد | حار | دافيء |

**(B) What's the weather like in each season?** كيف هو الطقس في كل فصل

**Write the weather words next to the seasons.** أكتب الصفات في الاماكن المناسبة

cold cool rains snows sunny warm windy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| الشتاء | Winter | *Cold – snows* |
| الربيع | Spring | *Warm rains* |
| الصيف | Summer | *Hot – sunny* |
| الخريف | Autumn | *Cool – windy* |

**(C) Word - building. Complete this table.** أكمل الجدول

| Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|---|---|---|
| *Snow* | Snow | *Snowy* |
| *Rain* | Rain | *Rainy* |
| *Wind* | | *Windy* |

**(D) Make sentences like the first one.** أكمل جمل كما في المثال

1- *It rained. It was a rainy day*

2- *It snowed. It was a snowy day.*

3- *There was a wind. It was a windy day.*

## Lesson 2 Activity Book P.17

**(A) Make sentences about the weather in Iraq. Use words from each box.** أكتب جمل عن الطقس في العراق

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| It<br>It is | Always<br>Usually<br>Often<br>Sometimes<br>Never | Rains<br>snows | Windy<br>Cold<br>Hot<br>Sunny<br>Cloudy |

1- *It often rains in winter.*

2- *It is usually hot in summer and it is always sunny.*

**(B) Write three sentences about the weather in Iraq.**

أكتب ثلاث جمل عن الطقس في العراق

1- *It is always sunny in summer.*
2- *It never snows in Iraq.*
3- *It is sometimes windy in Autumn.*

**(C)**

**Time phrases** ظرف الزمان

- ***You can usually put phrases like these at the beginning or at the end of sentences.***

يمكنك استخدام ظروف الزمان ***(tomorrow morning)*** في بداية او نهاية الجملة للتعبير عن المستقبل

***Example:***

- *Tomorrow morning it will be sunny .*
- *It will be sunny tomorrow morning.*

**Now read the weather forecast on page 14 of your Student's Book and answer these questions about the weather in London tomorrow.**

شفوي أقرأ النشرة الجوية في كتاب الطالب ص ١٤ وأجب عن الاسئلة التالية

1- ***Will it be dry tomorrow morning ?***
- *No , tomorrow morning will be cloudy with some rain.*

2- ***Will it rain tomorrow afternoon ?***
- *No , it will be dry and sunny tomorrow afternoon.*

3- ***Will it be warm tomorrow evening ?***
- *It will be cooler tomorrow evening.*

4- ***What will the temperature be tomorrow afternoon ?***
- *It will be 18 degrees tomorrow afternoon.*

**(D) Write two sentences about the weather in your town at the weekend and about what you will or won't do.**

أكتب جملتين عن الطقس في بلدك وماذا ستفعل ؟

Example : ***On Thursday it will be sunny , so I will go to the park.***
***On Friday it will be sunny, so I will go to the park.***
***On Saturday it will be cloudy and rainy so I won't go out.***

**(E) Write sentences about something you did ....** مراجعة للماضي

***Last night , last Friday , last year***

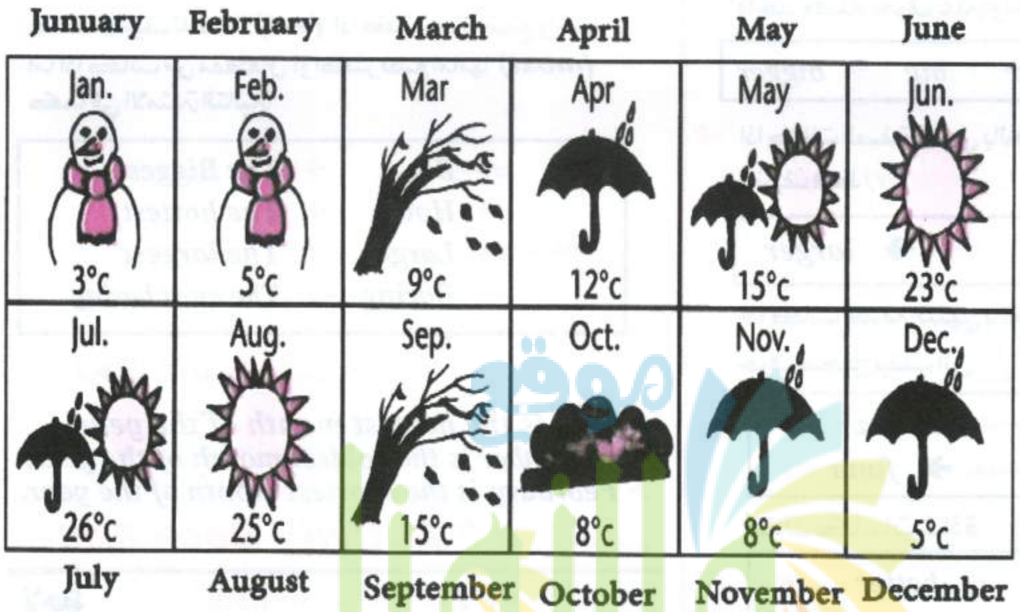
أكتب جمل عن اشياء فعلتها في الاسبوع الماضي او الليلة الماضية او العام الماضي

1- *Last night I went to bed early.*
2- *Last Friday I went to the zoo .*
3- *Last year I travelled by plane to Syria .*

**Unit Two Lesson Two P.15**

## THE month of the year أشهر السنة

حفظ – املاء – اشهر السنة









متى تثلج — ما هو أبرد شهر

1 When does it snow?
2 When is it cloudy? غائم
3 When is it windy? عاصف
4 Which is the coldest month?
5 Which is the hottest month? ما هو اسخن شهر

*1- It snows in Junuary and February .*
*2- It is cludy in October.*
*3- It is windy in March .*
*4- January is the coldest month .*
*5- July is the hottest month*

# Comparative and Superlative المقارنة والمفاضلة

## أولا - المقارنة (Comparative)

عندما نقارن بين شيئين نضيف للصفة (er)

1- اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف صحيح واحد وقبله حرف علة واحد نكرر الاخير

| |
|---|
| hot → hotter / big → bigger |

2- اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بالحرف (e) نضيف فقط (r)

| |
|---|
| large كبير → larger |

3- اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بالحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب الى er + (i)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lazy | كسول | → | laz ier |
| funny | مضحك | → | funn ier |

4- هناك كلمات شاذة

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| جيد | good | → | better | أفضل |
| سيء | bad | → | worse | أسوأ |
| كثير | many | → | more | أكثر |
| كثير | much | → | more | أكثر |

5- أما الصفات ذات أكثر من مقطع فنضيف لها المقارنة (more) قبل الصفة

سؤال ما المقصود بكلمة ((مقطع واحد))

أو بكلمة ((ذات مقطعين)) أو أكثر

ج/ تقسم احرف العلة الكلمة الى مقاطع حيث ان احرف العلة هي (u , o , a , e , i)

وكل كلمة تريد معرفة عدد مقاطعها احسب كمايلي

حرف صحيح + حرف علة = مقطع

مثلا

b_ig = 1 (①)

b_or_ing = 2 (① ②)

b_eaut_if_ul = 3 (① ② ③)

- Summer is hotter than winter

## ثانيا - المفاضلة (Superlative)

لتفضل شيء واحد من دون الجميع تسمى

**صيغة المفاضلة**

عندها نضيف للصفة (est) اذا كانت من مقطع واحد اما اذا كانت من مقطعين أو اكثر نضع امامها (most) كما في الامثلة التالية

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| كبير | Big | → | The Biggest |
| حار | Hot | → | The hottest |
| كبير (للاحجام) | Large | → | The largest |
| ممل | Boring | → | The most boring |

**لاحظ الامثلة التالية**

1- July is the hottest month of the year.
2- December is the coldest month of the year.
3- February is the shortest month of the year.

## Lesson 3 Activity Book P.19

**لاحظ** [Using commas in lists]

عندما تعدد اشياء مثل / ايام الاسبوع ، أو الاشهر او غيرها نضع بينها (فارزة) ماعدا قبل الاخير نكتب (and)

*I go to school on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.*

Look at page 15 of your Student's Book and answer

1-Which month has the shortest name?
اي الاشهر هو الاقصر الاسماء
-May has the shortest name.

2-Which month has the longest name?
اي الاشهر هو الاطول الاسماء
-September has the longest name.

3-When does it rain in England?
متى تمطر في انكلترا
-It rains in April, May, July, November and December.

4-When is it sunny? متى يكون الجو مشمس
-It is sunny in May, June, July and august.

5-When does it rain in Iraq? متى تمطر في العراق
-In Iraq it rains in November and December

## Unit Two Lesson Four P.16

### What's the date ? ما هو تاريخ اليوم




*Thirty days has September,*
*April, June and November.*
*All the rest have thirty-one,*
*except February alone*
*with only twenty-eight days clear*
*and twenty-nine in each leap year.*

How many days are there in one year? **365** days
كم عدد أيام السنة

How many days are there in a leap year? **366** days
كم عدد أيام السنة الكبيسة




**Saying and writing dates**

We say: The first of July *or* July the first.
We write: 1st July *or* 1 July.

**Read these aloud. Then say all the dates on the calendar.** حفظ - املاء - مهم

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| الأول<br>first (1st) | الثاني<br>second (2nd) | الثالث<br>third (3rd) | الرابع<br>fourth (4th) | الخامس<br>fifth (5th) |
| السادس<br>sixth | السابع<br>seventh | الثامن<br>eighth | التاسع<br>ninth | العاشر<br>tenth |
| الحادي عشر<br>eleventh | الثاني عشر<br>twelfth | الثالث عشر<br>thirteenth | الرابع عشر<br>fourteenth | الخامس عشر<br>fifteenth |
| sixteenth | seventeenth | eighteenth | nineteenth | twentieth |
| twenty-first | twenty-second | twenty-third | twenty-fourth | twenty-fifth |
| twenty-sixth | twenty-seventh | twenty-eighth | twenty-ninth | thirtieth |
| thirty-first | | | | |

# كيف تقرأ تاريخ اليوم أو تذكر أي تاريخ ؟

مع ملاحظة مايلي /

1- بذكر اليوم بصيغة التسلسل أي ( 1 = the first ) ، ( 2= the second )
كما في الجدول في الصفحة السابقة

1- First
2- Second
3- Third
4- Fourth

وهكذا لبقية الارقام
يضاف لاخرها ( th )

5- Fifth
6- Sixth
7- Seventh
8- Eighth
9- Ninth
10- Tenth
11- Eleventh
12- Twelfth

اذن تكون طريقة كتابة التاريخ كما يلي :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 / 12<br>Fifth of December | اسم الشهر | Of | رقم اليوم بصيغة التسلسل |

– *When is your birthday?* متى عيد ميلادك (26.8)

*My birthday is twenty - sixth of august.*

## Lesson 5 Activity Book P.19

**(A)** Draw lines from the numbers to the words.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st | fourth |
| 2nd | fifth |
| 3rd | first |
| 4th | third |
| 5th | second |

| | |
|---|---|
| 13th | twenty - first |
| 18th | thirteenth |
| 20th | twenty - sixth |
| 21st | eighteenth |
| 26th | twentieth |



**Spelling** حفظ / املاء

Five – Fifth    Eight – Eighth    Nine – Ninth
Twelve – Twelfth    Twenty – Twentieth    Four – Fourth
, Forty – Fortieth

**(B)** Read the rhyme on page 16 of your student's Book and complete this table. أكمل الفراغات حسب عدد ايام الشهر

| Month | Number of days |
|---|---|
| *Jan.* | 31 |
| *Feb.* | 28 |
| *Mar.* | 31 |
| *Apr.* | 30 |
| *May* | 31 |
| *Jun.* | 30 |

| Month | Number of days |
|---|---|
| *Jul.* | 31 |
| *Aug.* | 31 |
| *Sep.* | 30 |
| *Oct.* | 31 |
| *Nov.* | 30 |
| *Dec.* | 31 |

**C** ⑮ **Listen and write the birthdays.**
**Write numbers and short months first.**
**Example:** *14 Dec.*

1- Jack : -------- *Jack's birthday's is the eighteenth of March.*
2- Yassir : -------- *Yasser's birthday's is the the twenty-first of November .*
3- Sara : -------- *Sara's birthday's is the twenty-second of July.*
4- Simon : -------- *Simon's birthday's is the sixth of February .*
5- Susan : -------- *Susan's birthday's is the nineteenth of April.*
6- Ramzi : -------- *Ramzi's birthday's is the ninth of August.*

| When is your birthday? ما هو يوم ميلادك | It is the fourth of December اكتب يوم تاريخ ميلادك |
|---|---|

**D** **Complete the sentences. Write words, not numbers.**
أكمل الجمل التالية كتابتا وليس رقما

1- *On my next birthday, I'll be thirteen.*
2- *On his next birthday, my father will be forty.*
3- *On his next birthday, my brother / sister will be fifteen.*

## *Unit Two Lesson Six P.17*

القطعة دراسة للامتحان التحريري

## *Different School*

**Read and answer the questions in your Activity Book (Lesson 7)**

*One afternoon, Yassir was playing in the park* متنزه*. It was December and it was windy* جو عاصف *. Another boy was playing on a skateboard* زلاجة *. He was playing alone. He was not from Iraq.*



*'Hello,' said Yassir. 'My name's Yassir. Where are you from?'* من أين أنت *The other boy was from England and his name was Simon. 'My father works* يعمل *in Basra,' he said. 'I'm on holiday here.'*

*' On holiday!' said Yassir. 'Don't you go to school?' 'Yes,' said Simon, 'but we have holidays* نحن الان في عطلة *now.' 'Holidays in December!' said Yassir. Simon explained* أوضح *.*

*There are three terms* فصول دراسية *in the school year in England – the autumn term, the spring term and the summer term. The students have two weeks' holiday at Christmas* عيد الميلاد *and two weeks' holiday in spring. They also* ايضا *have six weeks' holiday in summer. The school year begins* يبدأ *in September.*

*'And we have one week's holiday in the middle of each term* في منتصف الفصل الدراسي*. That's called a half-term holiday* عطلة نصف السنة *,' Simon added. 'What about you?' 'We don't have terms. We have semesters ,' Yassir began. 'Some of our holidays are at the same time every year. Iraqi Armed Forces Day,* عيد الجيش العراقي *for example* مثلا *. But other holidays are at different* مختلف *times every year. Eid al-Fitr, for example.' 'What's Eid al-Fitr?' asked Simon.* ما هو عيد الفطر
*Which holidays are at the same time every year in Iraq?*

## Lesson 7 Activity Book P.21

**(A) Read page 17 of your Student's Book and answers these questions. Write short answers.**

بعد قراءة القصة في كتاب الطالب أجب أجوبة قصيرة على الاسئلة التالية

1- What season is it ? – *Winter*
2- Who is Simson playing with? مع من يلعب سايمون – *No body*
3- Who speaks first ? من تحدث اولا – *Yassir*
4- Who is on holiday ? – *Simon*
5- What are the three parts الاجزاء الثلاث of the school year السنة الدراسية in England called تدعى ? – *Terms*
6- How many half - term holidays does Simon have in a year ? – *Three*
7- How many week's holiday does Simon have every year ? – *thirteen*

**(B) Look at page 17 again. What kind of words begin with CAPITAL LETTERS? Where do you need to add commas?**

أي الكلمات تكتب بحروف كبيرة واين تضع الفارزة

**Now write this paragraph correctly .** أكتب هذا المقطع بشكل صحيح

*my parents my sister amal and i sometimes go to london in winter . we leave iraq in december and stay in england for five weeks. we always come back for the iraqi armed forces day. that's in january. this year it was on wednesday , so we had a long weekend – wednesday thursday and friday.*

**Answers /**

*My parents , my sister Amal and I sometimes go to London in winter. W'e leave Ir'aq in December and stay in England for five weeks. We always come back for the Iraqi Armed Forces Day. That's in January. This year it was on Wednesday, so we had a long weekend – Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.*

**لاحظ**

1- اسماء الاشخاص والاشهر والايام وجميع اسماء العلم تكون بحروف كبيرة وبداية كل جملة تكون بحرف كبير.

2- الحرف ( i ) عندما يكون فاعل يكتب بحرف كبير ( I )

وتكتب الفوارز عندما تعدد سلسلة من الاشياء فتوضع بينها فارزة وكذلك توضع الفارزة قبل ( S ) التملك وايضا توضع الفارزة عند النفي ( isn't ) وعند الاختصار مثل ( It's )

## (C) Read and complete this paragraph about the school year in Iraq.

أقرأ واكمل القطعة عن السنة الدراسية في العراق

*The school year in Iraq begins* تبدأ *in September. It is in two parts* جزئين *, called semesters* فصل دراسي *Between* بين *the semesters, we have two weeks' holiday* اسبوعين عطلة *. This holiday is usually in January, we also other free days* أيام العطل *. Some are on the same day every year Iraqi Armed Forces Day* عيد الجيش العراقي *, for example. Others are at different times, Eid Al- Fitr* عيد الفطر *, for example. The longest holiday* أطول عطلة *is in the summer* الصيفية *. It is about twelve weeks long* حوالي (١٢) أسبوع *.*

## (D) Write the words in the box under the correct headings.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| always | autumn | Christmas | cloudy | Eid Al-Fitr | February |
| half - team | January | July | Armed Forces Day | never | march |
| October | often | rain | snow | sometimes | spring |
| summer | sunny | usually | weekend | windy | winter |

| Holidays العطل |
|---|
| *Christmas* |
| *Eid al- Fitr* |
| *Half - term* |
| *Armed Force Day* |
| *Weekend* |

| Month الاشهر |
|---|
| *February* |
| *January* |
| *July* |
| *March* |
| *October* |

| Weather words كلمات عن الطقس |
|---|
| *Cloudy* |
| *Rain* |
| *Snow* |
| *Sunny* |
| *Windy* |

| Season فصول السنة |
|---|
| *Autumn* |
| *Spring* |
| *Summer* |
| *Winter* |

| How often عدد المرات |
|---|
| *Always* |
| *Never* |
| *Often* |
| *sometimes* |
| *Usually* |

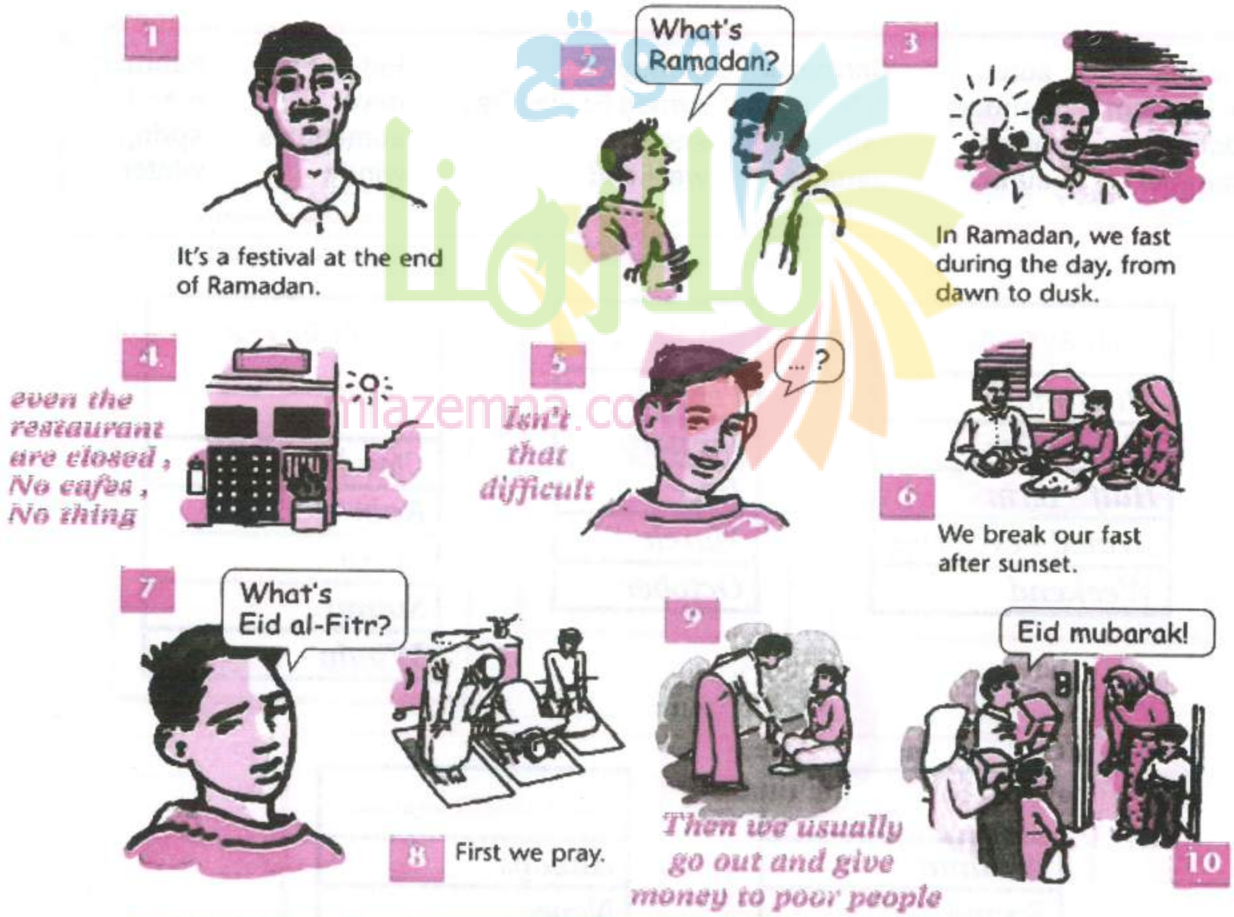
## Unit Two Lesson Eight P.18

## Eid al – Fitr عيد الفطر

Yassir's father explains Eid al-Fitr to Simon




**Talk about the pictures.**
**Read aloud and work out what Yassir's father says.**




**Listen and look at the pictures.**
**Work out the meaning of these words:**

| festival | dawn | dusk | fast | break our fast |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| مهرجان | فجر | مغرب | الصوم | نفطر |

## Lesson 8 Activity Book P.23

**(A) Write short answers to these questions.** أكتب اجوة قصيرة لهذه الاسئلة

1- What is Ramadan ? – *A month when Muslims fast dawn to dusk.*

2- What is Eid al-Fitr ? – *A festival*

3- When does it take place ? – *End of Ramadan*

4- What do people do at Eid al-Fitr ? – *Give money to poor, visit relatives and friends, give presents.*

**(C) Write to an English friend about Eid al-Fitr. Write two paragraphs.**

سؤال انشاء للامتحان التحريري

*Eid al-Fitr* عيد الفطر *is a festival* مهرجان *It comes after Ramadan* نهاية.
*It is when we break our fast* عندما نفطر *and we can eat* ناكل *and drink* نشرب *again* مرة اخرى *during the day* في النهار.
*At the beginning of the day, we pray then we usually go out* نخرج *and give money and presents* هدايا *to poor people* الفقراء *. We visit friends* نزور الاصدقاء *and relatives* والاقارب *. We say "Eid Moubarak".*
*Last Eid we went with our friends and relatives* مع الاصدقاء والاقارب *to Arbil* أربيل *. We climbed* تسلقنا *the mountains* الجبال *and we went sightseeing* جولات *. My uncle Ali took a lot of photos* التقط الصور.
*We enjoyed* استمتعنا *our time. It was the most beautiful Eid we spent* قضيناه *. I'll never forget that Eid* لن انسى ذلك العيد ابدا.

## Lesson 9 Activity Book P.24

**(A) Find words that rhyme. Write them and look carefully at the spelling.** أوجد الكلمات المتشابهة لفظا

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| cool | Jane | June | know | May | moon |
| pray | rain | school | spring | snow | thing |

Answer /

Cool - school    Jane - rain    June - moon
Know - snow    May - pray    Spring - thing

## Present Perfect Tense المضارع التام

● يستخدم صيغة المضارع التام ( present perfect ) للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وانجز للتو.

**ويكون حسب القاعدة التالية /**

| | |
|---|---|
| I , they , we , you + have + P.P<br>he , she , it + has + P.P | صيغة التصريف |

**ما المقصود بصيغة التصريف الثالث ؟**

هي الشكل الثالث للفعل حيث ان ( المصدر ) [ infinitive ] هي الصيغة الاولى للفعل.

اما صيغة ( الماضي ) [ past ] هي الصيغة الثانية للفعل.

والاخرى هي صيغة التصريف الثالث للفعل كما في الجدول التالي

لاحظ الفعل الماضي باضافة (ed) يكون التصريف الثالث دائما باضافة (ed)

| | Infinitive | (Past Simple) | (Past Participle) |
|---|---|---|---|
| يساعد | help | helped | helped |
| يعمل | work | worked | worked |
| يغسل | wash | washed | washed |
| ينظف | clean | cleaned | cleaned |
| يطبخ | cook | cooked | cooked |
| يكنس | sweep | swept | swept |
| يرى | see | saw | seen |
| يسمع | hear | heard | heard |
| يعطي | give | gave | give |
| ينسى | forget | forgot | forgotten |
| يذهب | go | went | gone |
| يعمل | do | did | dons |
| ياكل | eat | ate | eaten |
| يشرب | drink | drank | drunk |
| يشتري | buy | bought | bought |

**Example /**

- *I have washed the car*
- *She has watered the grass.*
- *I have cooked the chicken*
- *He has swept the path.*

**لاحظ** / عند النفي *(negative)* تكون القاعدة كما يلي :

| |
|---|
| *I , they , we , you* **+ haven't (** *have not* **) + P.P** |
| *he , she , it* **+ hasn't (** *has not* **) + P.P** |

**Example /**

- *Len hasn't washed the car.* – *She hasn't watched TV .*
- *I haven't swept the path.* –

**لاحظ** / اما عند الاستفهام *(question)* تكون القاعدة كما يلي :

| |
|---|
| **Have +** *I , they , we , you* **+ P.P** *?* |
| **Has +** *he , she , it* **+ P.P** *?* |

**Example/**

- *Has he tided his room ?* → *Yes , he has.* أو → *No , he hasn't.*
- *Have you tided your room ?*
- *Have you washed the garage ?* → *Yes , he has.* أو → *No , he hasn't.*

## *Lesson 3 Activity Book P.30*

**(A) Write sentences. Use the verbs in the box. What have these people done?** ماذا فعل هؤلاء الاشخاص

| Climbed | Paint | Finish | Wash |
|---|---|---|---|
| يتسلق | يرسم | انجز | يغسل |

1



He has *climed the mountian*

2


*She has finished her dinner*

3


*She has painted a picture*

4


*He has washed the car*

**(B) Answer the questions.** أجب عن الاسئلة التالية

1- *Have you watched TV today ?* — *Yes, I have watched TV today.*

2- *How many times have you washed your hands today ?*

– *I have washed my hands 5 times.*

3- *How many people have you talked to today ?*

– *I have talked to ten people.*

**(C) Say these words aloud and write them next to the correct sound.**

أقرا الكلمات التالية وضعها في الحقل المناسب

| Washed | Painted | Talked | Finished | Watered | Cooked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| يغسل | يرسم | يتحدث | انجز | يسقي | يطبخ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ت | /t/ | Washed | *Talked* | *Finished* | *Cooked* |
| أد | /id/ | Painted | ------------ | ------------ | ------------ |
| د | /d/ | Watered | ------------ | ------------ | ------------ |

لاحظ / (/t/) ت : اذا كان قبلها ( p , k , s , sh , ch , f ) تلفظ / t /

(/id/) أد : اذا كان قبلها ( ed ) أحد الاحرف التالية ( t , d ) تلفظ / id /

(/d/) د : اذا كان قبلها أي حرف اخر تلفظ / d /



## Unit Three Lesson Three P.22

### *I've finished my work* أنجزت عملي






نظف الشبابيك الأرض

*I've cleaned the windows and washed the floor.*

يكنس حمام يصبغ

*I've swept the path and painted the door.*

*Is there anything else you want me to do?*

أنجزت عملي

*I've finished my work and want something new.*

رتب يسقي النباتات

*I've tidied my garden and watered the plants.*

تحدث

*I've talked to my uncles and talked to my aunts.*

*Is there anything else you want me to do?*

*I've finished my work and want something new.*




1- *How many different past participle can you find in page 22 - 23*

كم فعل ( تصريف ثالث ) يمكنك ان تجد في صفحة ٢٢ ـ ٢٣

2- *What do you add to the verb to make a past participle?*

ماذا تضف للفعل لتحويله الى صيغة (P.P)

3- *Two past participles are different. Did you find them?*

يوجد فعلان (P.P) مختلفة ما هي ؟

**Complete this table**

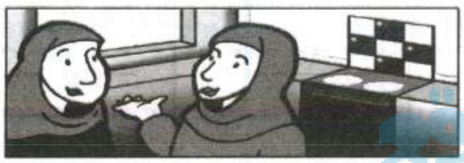
| Regular verbs | Infinitive | (Past Tense) | (Past Participle) |
|---|---|---|---|
| يطبخ | 1 . cook | cooked | cooked |
| ينظف | 2 . clean | cleaned | cleaned |
| يصبغ | 3 . paint | painted | painted |
| تتحدث | 4 . talk | talked | talked |
| يخلط | 5 . mix | mixed | mixed |
| **irregular verbs** | | | |
| يرى | 6 . see | saw | seen |
| يسمع | 7 . hear | heard | heard |
| يعطي | 8 . give | gave | given |
| يعمل | 9 . do | did | done |
| ينسى | 10 . forget | forgot | forgotten |
| يذهب | 11 . go | went | gone |
| ياكل | 12 . eat | ate | eaten |
| يشرب | 13 . drink | drank | drunk |
| يشتري | 14 . buy | bought | bought |

## Lesson 4 Activity Book P.31

**(A)** 21 **Listen to different people talking. Write one more word in each set.** أستمع للكاسيت ( في الصف) واضف كلمة واحدة في كل فراغ.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1- | bowl , glasses , | *done washing - up* |
| 2- | clue , puzzle , | *finished puzzle* |
| 3- | farther , higher , | *climbed mountain* |
| 4- | brush , paint , | *painted gate* |
| 5- | purse , bag , | *left money* |
| 6- | game , difficult , | *played computer game* |

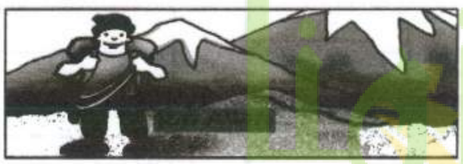
**(B)** 21 **Listen again and write notes. The people in the pictures have all done something. What is it ?** ماذا فعل الاشخاص في كل صورة

1 

*The two ladies have done the washing - up*

2 

*Malek and Kamel have finished a puzzle*

3 

*Jim Allan has climbed a mountain*

4 

*The two men have painted a gate*

5 

*Iman has left her money at home*

6 


*The two girls have played a computer game*



**(C)** 21 **Listen again and try to work out the meaning of these words and phrases.** ما هي معاني الكلمات التالية

| It's pleasure | Hang on! | Higher | Better | Melt | Switch of the computer |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ممتع | انتظر | اعلى | افضل | يذوب | اطفاءالكومبيوتر |

**(D)** **Now use your answers in Exercise B to write sentences.**

استخدم الاجوبة لكتابة الجمل

1- *The two ladies have done the washing - up.*
2- *Malek and Kamel has finished a puzzle.*
3- *Allan has climbed a mountain.*
4- *The two men have painted a gate.*
5- *Iman has left her money at home.*
6- *The two girls have played a computer game.*

## Unit Three Lesson Five P.23

### What's the matter? ما الأمر

What are they saying?






| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F | 1 I've just read a ghost story | C | 5 I've forgotten my English books. |
| B | 2 Ahmed has gone to the beach without me. | G | 6 Somebody has drunk all the lemonade. |
| A | 3 I feel sick. I've eaten too much chocolate. | E | 7 Dad phoned. He's bought me a new computer |
| H | 4 Somebody has taken my elephant | D | 8 Daddy has given me a present |

## Lesson 5 Activity Book P.33

**(A) Look at page 23 of your Student's Book. Find the verbs and complete the table.**

| | Verb | Past Participle | | Verb | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| يذهب | *go* | *gone* | يشتري | *buy* | *bought* |
| ياكل | *eat* | *eaten* | يقرأ | *read* | *read* |
| يشرب | *drink* | *drunk* | ينسى | *forgot* | *Forgotten* |
| ياخذ | *take* | *taken* | يعطي | *give* | *given* |

**(B) Now complete these questions and answers about the people on page 23** اكمل الاسئلة واجب عنها

1- *Has Ahmed gone to the park ?*
– *No , he hasn't. he has gone to the beach.*
2- *Has Tamara forgotten her pen ?*
– *No , she hasn't . She has forgotten her English book.*
3- *Why is Zeena excited ?*
– *Her father has brought her a new computer.*
4- *Why is Salma frightened ?*
– *He has just read a ghost story.* قصة عن الاشباح

**(C) Find 11 words to describe feelings. Read from left to right and from top to bottom.**



**Across :** أفقي

- *Sad* حزين - *sick* مريض
- *frightened* خائف *happy* سعيد -
- *excited* مسرور - *great* عظيم

**Down :** عمودي

- *thirsty* عطشان – *upset* منزعج
- *angry* غاضب - *tired* تعبان
- *hungery* جائع

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| e | q | t | s | a | d | b | z | h | y | k |
| s | i | c | k | n | a | l | g | u | f | m |
| m | f | r | i | g | h | t | e | n | e | d |
| t | n | u | j | r | i | l | h | g | b | e |
| h | a | p | p | y | d | a | k | r | j | o |
| i | p | s | g | o | t | m | s | y | t | r |
| r | c | e | x | c | i | t | e | d | i | v |
| s | f | t | u | g | r | e | a | t | w | x |
| t | w | b | d | n | e | z | e | m | x | q |
| y | c | v | h | e | d | n | f | n | u | p |

**(D) Write about these four people. How do they feel ? Why ?**

1- *Muna feels sick because she has drunk too much lemonade.*
2- *Mrs.Salman is happy because Hamad has bring her some flowers.*
3- *The teacher is angry because Jassim hasn't brought his books.*
4- *Noora is upset because Ahmed has gone out without her.*

## Unit Three Lesson Six P.24

القصة للامتحان التحريري

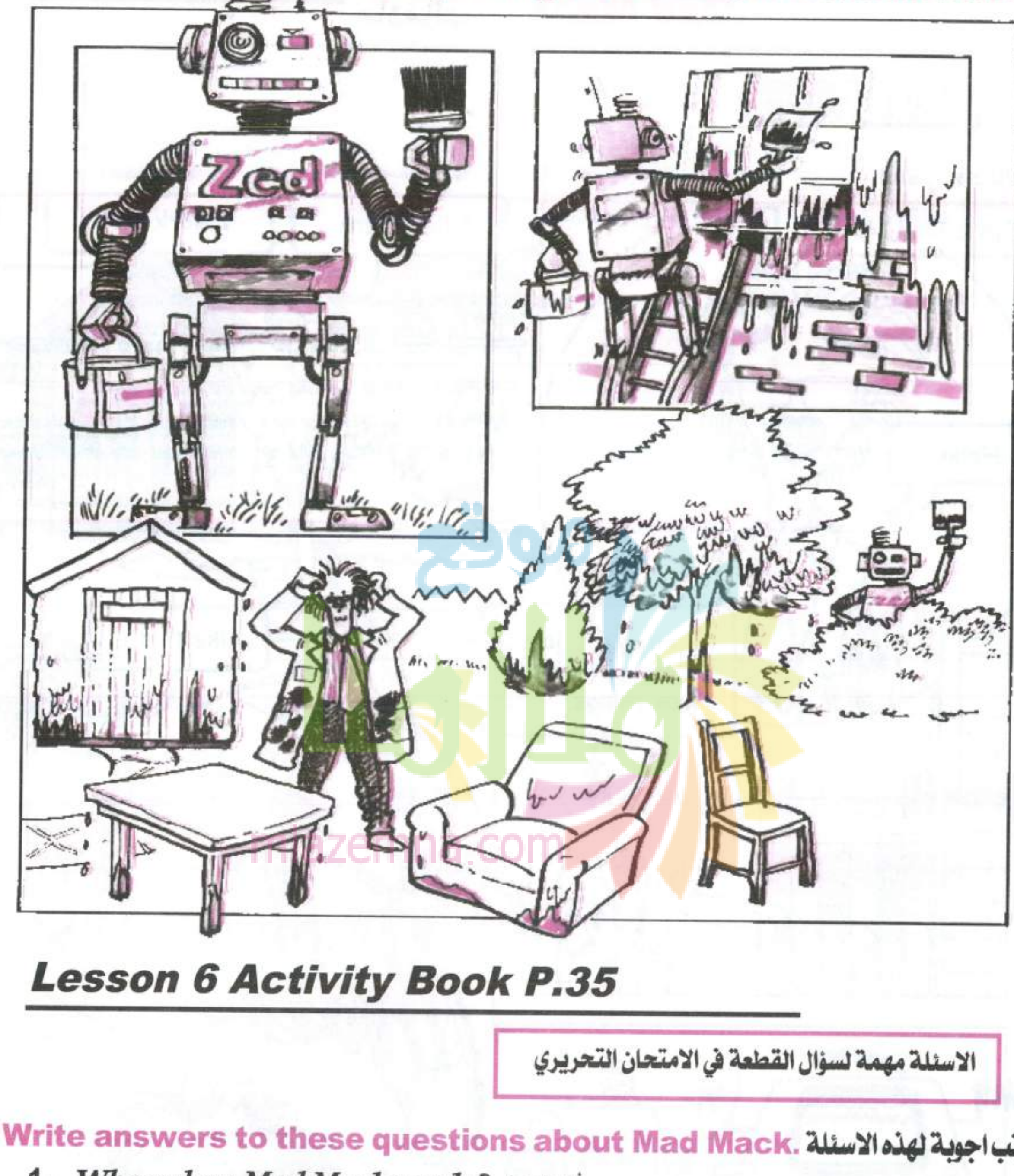
## Mad Mack مادماك

Read the story. أقرأ القصة



What is Zed doing? ماذا يفعل Zed ؟

*He is painting the window, shed and the table.*




## Lesson 6 Activity Book P.35

الاسئلة مهمة لسؤال القطعة في الامتحان التحريري

**Write answers to these questions about Mad Mack.** اكتب اجوبة لهذه الاسئلة

1- *Where does Mad Mack work ?* أين يعمل

– *He works in a shed .* كوخ

2- *What is his job ?* ما هو عمله

– *He is an inventor* مخترع

3- *What has he invented?*

– *He has invented a bicycle with wings* أجنحة *and a robot* رجل الي .

4- *What has Zed done ?* ماذا يفعل (زد) الرجل الالي

– *He has painted the window , the shed , the table* المنضدة *, the chair* الكرسي , *the armchair* الكرسي *, the grass* العشب *, and some trees.* اشجار

## Unit Three Lesson Seven P.26

## *The hungry fox* الذئب الجائع

**Why did the fox want to find the chickens ?**

لماذا كان الثعلب يريد ان يجد الدجاج



*One day, a fox ثعلب was looking for يبحث food طعام on a farm حقل . He saw a bird طائر on a shed كوخ . 'Hello,' said the fox. 'I'm hungry جائع . Have you seen the chickens دجاج ?' 'No, I haven't. They're my friends أصدقاء. Go away أذهب بعيدا !' said the bird angrily بغضب .*

*The fox saw some meat لحم under the bird's foot تحت قدم الطائر .*
*'Can I have some meat, please?' he asked politely طلب بادب .*
*'I'm very , very hungry. I haven't eaten today لم أكل اليوم .'*

**What did the fox tell the bird? Do you believe the fox?**

ماذا قال الثعلب للطائر    هل صدقت الثعلب

*'No, you can't. It's mine,' said the bird.*
*The fox thought فكر for a minute دقيقة .*
*'Urn - Have you sung هل غنيت اليوم today?' asked the fox slowly بهدوء . 'I haven't heard لم أسمع you. They tell me you can sing very well.'*
*'That's right هذا صحيح ,' said the bird.*
*'Sing for me, please ,' said the fox.*
*'All right,' said the bird, and began بدأ to sing بالغناء .*
*'You sing beautifully بطريقة جميلة ,' said the fox. 'Can you sing from that tree شجرة ?'*



*Why was the fox laughing?*

*'Thank you,' said the bird, and flew up طار to the tree الى الشجرة . The fox picked up التقط the meat اللحم quickly بسرعة and ran away هرب , laughing loudly. ضاحكا بصوت عالي*

## Adverbs of manner ظروف الحال

*The bird's song was* __beautiful.__ → *The bird sang* __beautifully.__
*The fox had a* __loud__ *laugh.* → *The fox laughed* __loudly.__
① *Adverbs of manner tell us* __how__ *somebody does something.*
② *We add* __ly__ *to the adjective to make most of them.*
③ *Be careful!* __'y'__ *sometimes changes to* __'i'.__
**Example:** *He was* __angry.__ → *He shouted* __angrily.__
*Different adverbs: He has a* __fast__ *car. He drives* __fast.__
*She is a* __good__ *singer. She sings* __well.__

**شرح القاعدة / لاحظ التوضيح التالي /**

1- تتحول الصفة الى ظرف حال غالبا باضافة (ly) الى نهاية الصفة ولكن انتبه الصفات المنتهية بـ ( y ) وقبله حرف صحيح واحد يقلب الى ( i )

مثل ① **The song is beautiful** noisy → nosily , angry → angrily

2- تستخدم الصفة لوصف الاشياء او الاسماء او الجماد ( عاقل أو غير عاقل) ، بينما تستخدم ( ly ) ظرف الحال لوصف الفعل او طريقة حدوثه. مثلا . ② **She sang beautifully**

3- هناك صفات تتحول الى ظروف دون اضافة ( ly ) مثل good → well , fast → fast

③ **- This car is** fast . **- He drive** fast.
**- He is a** good **driver. - He drives** well .

## Lesson 7 Activity Book P.36



Ⓐ **Find adverbs of manner in the story on page 26 of your Student's Book and write them here.** أوجد ظروف الحال في القصة السابقة

*'No, I haven't. They're my friends. Go away!' said the bird* [angirly] .
*The fox saw some meat under the bird's foot. 'Can I have some meat, please?' he asked* [politely] *. 'I'm very, very hungry. I haven't eaten today.'*
*What did the fox tell the bird? Do you believe the fox?*
*'No, you can't. It's mine,' said the bird.*
*The fox thought for a minute.*
*'Urn - Have you sung today?' asked the fox slowly. 'I haven't heard you. They tell me you can sing very* [well] *.' 'That's right,' said the bird. 'Sing for me, please,' said the fox.*
*'All right,' said the bird, and began to sing.*
*'You sing* [beautifully] *,' said the fox. 'Can you sing from that tree?'*
*'Thank you,' said the bird, and flew up to the tree. The fox picked up the meat* [quickly] *and ran away, laughing* [loudly] .

**B** **Choose adverb to complete the sentences.** أملا الفراغات بظروف مناسبة

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *carefully* يحزر | *quickly* بهدوء | *angrily* بغضب | *easily* بسهولة |

1- *Huda put the glass down carefully because she did not want to break it.*
2- *Faisal did the test easily and got good marks.*
3- *Amal sang quietly because the baby was sleeping.*
4- *Father shouted angrily when he saw the broken window.*

**C** **Make adverbs from these words.** حول الكلمات التالية الى ظروف حال

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1- *happy* – *happily* | 2- *sad* – *sadly* | 3- *noisy* – *noisily* |
| 4- *bad* – *badly* | 5- *nice* – *nicely* | |

**Now use the adverbs and these verbs to make sentences.**
استخدم الظروف السابقة وهذه الافعال في جمل مفيدة

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *laugh* يضحك | *cry* يبكي | *play with friends* يلعب مع صديق | *swim* يسبح | *speak* يتحدث |



1- *He played with his friends happily .*
2- *The child is playing noisily with his friends.*
3- *He cried sadly .*
4- *He swims badly .*
5- *She speaks nicely .*

**(B) Change the verbs in exercise A to the Present perfect tense.**

**Write new endings to the sentences.** غير الافعال في التمرين السابق الى حالة المضارع

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *So she is not hungry* | *So she feels upset* | *So she is not thirsty* |
| *and will be back later* | *so he can watch TV* | *so she can go to the party* |

1- *They have gone to the beach and will be back later.*
2- *Muna has eaten a sanswich , so she is not hungry.*
3- *Layla has drunk some lemonade , so she is not thirsty.*
4- *Jassim has done his homework, so he can watch TV.*
5- *Huda has bought a new dress , so she can go to the party.*
6- *Ahmed has lost camera , so he feels upset.*

**(C) Write about yourself.** اكتب عن نفسك

1- *What games have you played this week ?* اي لعبة لعبتها
*I have played football.*
2- *Write three things you have done today .* اكتب ثلاثة اشياء فعلتها اليوم
*I have eaten breakfast , gone swimming and watched TV.*

**(D) Choose the best adverbs to complete the sentences.**

أملا الفراغات بظرف ملائم



| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| بادب | بغضب | ببطيء | جيد | بجمال | بصوت عالي | سريع | |
| *politely* | *angrily* | *slowly* | *well* | *beautifully* | *loudly* | *fast* | |
| بحذر | بسهولة | بهدوء | بسعادة | بحزن | بضوضاء | بشكل سيء | بشكل جميل |
| *carefully* | *easily* | *quickly* | *happily* | *sadly* | *nosily* | *badly* | *nicely* |

1- *The policeman shouted at my father angrily when he drove too fast.* بسرعة
2- *I always speak to my grandmother politely.* بادب
3- *My uncle speaks English very well because he often goes to London.*
4- *Gwen always does her homework easily .* بسهولة
5- *Len played his music loudly* بصوت عالي *, so his father was angry.*

## Unit Three Lesson Ten P.29

## Khalid and the key خالد والمفتاح

**Why did Uncle Rashid take Khalid and his father home?**

لماذا اخذ العم راشد خالد وابيه الى البيت

*One day Khalid went fishing* ذهب للصيد *with his father. When they got* وصل *to the beach* الساحل *, Uncle Rashid's car was already there. He was waiting* ينتظر *for them on his boat* زورق *. Khalid's father gave Khalid the car key.* مفتاح السيارة *'Look after* أعتني به *this , please , Khalid ,' he said. 'I'll be busy.* مشغول *Don't lose it.'* لا تضيع



Khalid helps his father pull the huge fish into the boat.

*'No, Dad ,' said Khalid. He put the key round* حول *his neck* عنقه *on some string.* خيط *They sailed out* أبحر *to sea and Uncle Rashid and Khalid's father started fishing.* بدأ بالصيد

*'I've caught* أمسك *one!' said Uncle Rashid.*

*'Me too,' said Khalid's father.*

*They both caught two more. Then*

*'Help! Quickly , Khalid.*

*Help me.*

*This one is huge!'* كبيرة



Khalid put the key round his neck.

خالد وضع المفتاح حول عنقه

*Khalid helped his father pull* يسحب *the huge fish into the boat.* زورق

*' OK,' said Uncle Rashid. ' That's enough* هذا يكفي *fish. Let's go back.'* نعود

*They sailed back to the beach. Khalid's father said, ' The key, please, Khalid.' Khalid put his hand to his neck. ' It's gone* أختفى *! The key's gone! I've lost* فقد / ضيع *it,' he said. ' Oh, no!'*

*They looked* يبحث *inside* داخل *the boat* الزورق *and on the beach. They looked in the sand* الرمل *near the car. The key wasn't there.*

*' I'm sorry , Dad,' said Khalid. ' I'm very sorry.'*

*'All right, Khalid. Don't worry* لا تقلق *,' said his father. 'I have another key at home* في البيت *.'*

*' Perhaps* ربما *the fish has eaten* أكلتها *it,' said Uncle Rashid. They all laughed.* ضحك

*' Right, let's go home,' Rashid said. ' We'll come back* نعود *for your car tomorrow.* غدا

*Khalid's mother was very pleased* سعيدة *with the big fish. ' I'll cook* يطبخ *it for dinner* عشاء *,' she said. ' Can you cut it up, please, Khalid?'*

*' Yes, Mum,' said Khalid sadly.* بحزن

*' Khalid, don't worry* لا تقلق *,' said his father.*

*' It was only a car key* مفتاح السيارة *. Now cut up the fish.'* داخل السمكة

*Khalid was cutting up the fish when suddenly , he stopped. ' Dad! Dad!' he shouted. ' I've found something!'* وجدت شيء

*What has Khalid found?*

| |
|---|
| *What has Khalid found?* |

## Lesson 10 Activity Book P.41

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| العنوان | 1 **Title** | *Khalid and the key.* |
| الشخصيات | 2 **Characters** | *Rashid and Khalid's mother.* |
| عن ماذا كانت القصة | 3 **What it is about** | *It is about the car's key that Khalid lost when they went fishing and finally they found it in the fish that they caught.* |
| ما الذي اعجبك او لم يعجبك في القصة | 4 **Why liked / didn't like the story** | *I liked the story very much because it is interesting* ممتع. |
| الكلمات الجديدة | 5 **New words** | *Huge* ضخم , *pull* سحب , *lose* ضيع *worry* قلق |

**Ⓐ Can you find the hidden message in the puzzle?**

**Take out the extra letters, then write the message correctly, adding spaces where necessary.**

WIDLLDYODUCOMDESWDIMMIDNGDWITDHMDETHIDSAFTDERNODON

*Will you come swimming with me this afternoon ?*

**Ⓑ Read the sentences and tick the correct words.** أقرا الجمل واختر الكلمة الصحيحة

1- *Can you tell me the* الطريق way | weigh *to the park ?*

2- *The zebra* اكل ate | eight *the leaves on the tree.*

3- *Aziz* ركب rode | road *on an elephant at the zoo.*

4- *Samera* lend | lent اقرض *me a book to read.*

**Ⓒ Listen and circle the word you hear.** استمع للأستاذ واشر الكلمة التي يلفظها ( صفي )

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1- | Sing | *Sang* | 2- | Sank | *Thank* | 3- | Think | *Thing* |
| 4- | Short | *Shore* | 5- | Saw | *Shore* | 6- | Choose | *shoes* |

**Ⓓ Write these sentences correctly.** رتب الكلمات التالية في جمل صحيحة ( انتبه لعلامات التنقيط )

1- *can you come and play at my house tonight*

– *Can you come and play at my house tonight.*

2- *noora has gone to america on an aeroplane*

– *Noora has gone to America on an aeroplane .*

3- *faten and rana bought some oranges pineapples and bananas in the market*

– *Faten and Rana bought some oranges, pineapples and bananas in the market .*

**(E)** **Listen to Len talking to his father. Answer the questions.**

اصغي للمحادثة بالكاسيت ( لِن يتحدث مع ابيه ) واجب عن الاسئلة

1- *What does Len want ?* ----------------------

2- *Has Len done these things ?* Yes = ✓ No = ×

**JOBS**

a) *Finish homework*
b) *Do washing - up*
c) *Tidy kitchen*
d) *Phone uncle*
e) *By birthday present for Mum*

3- *What can Len do now ?* -------------------------

**(F)** **Read the sentences and tick the correct words.** أقرا الجمل واختر الكلمة الصحيحة

1- *Have you [ يغسل washed .watched شاهد ] your hands today, Len ?*

2- *The wolf walked يمشي very [ بسرعة quickly. quietly بهدوء ] and the خروف sheep did not يسمع hear him.*

3- *Len did his homework very [ بسوء badly .sadly بحزن ] and had to do it again .* يجب ان يفعله مرة اخرى

4- *'Oh no,' said Jassim. 'I haven't [ bought .brought ] the ball back from the park.'* المتنزه

**(G)** **Read and complete the sentences. Use the past participle of the verbs in the box.** أكمل ما يلي مستخدما صيغة التصريف الثالث للافعال التالية.

| Verb | drink | eat | Give | See | Take | Go |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Past participle | drunk | eaten | Given | Seen | taken | gone |
| | يشرب | ياكل | يعطي | يرى | ياخذ | يذهب |

1- *Len is not hungry because he has* eaten *three burgers.*

2- *Mrs Archer is very happy because Len has* given *her some flowers.*

3- *I'm sorry . Gwen and Len aren't in. they have* gone *shopping.*

4- *'Have you* seen *my book ?' asked Mr Archer find it.'*

5- *'I think Gwen has taken it to her room,' said Mrs Archer.*

6- *'No more tea , thank you,' said Mrs Archer. 'I have* drunk *three cups this morning.'*

## (H) Change the words in brackets into adverbs. غير الكلمات بين القوسين الى ظرف حال

1- *Jassim ran to school very (fast)* fast *because he was late.*
2- *'I can do this test (easy)* easily, *' said Ahmed. 'It's not difficult.'*
3- *'You can speak English very (good)* well, *Huda,' said the teacher. 'Good girl.'*
4- *'Listen to the CD (careful)* carefully *,' said teacher. 'And answer the questions.'*
5- *'Please can I have a glass of water,' Rashid asked (polite)* politely. *'I'm thirsty.'*
6- *When the teacher came into the classroom , the students were playing (happy)* happily.
7- *'Be quite, boys!' said the teacher (angry)* angrily. *'You're the noisiest class in the school.'*

## (I) Write the story of the fox and the bird.

سؤال الانشاء للامتحان التحريري

**Begin:** *Once upon a time ....*

**These words will help you.**

The fox and the bird أكتب قصة

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| جائع | دجاج | لحم | بادب | غنى | |
| Hungry | Chickens | meat | Politely | sung | |
| بحذر | بسهولة | بهدوء | التقط | يركض بعيدا | عالي |
| beautifully | tree | quickly | Pick up | Ran away | Loudly |

*Once upon a time, a hungry* جائع *fox was looking for* يبحث *chickens* دجاج. *He saw a bird on a shed* كوخ . *He asked him politely* بأدب *about the chickens, but the bird didn't tell him about their place* مكانهم .

*The fox saw some meat under the bird's foot and he asked the bird to take the meat, but the bird didn't agree* لم يوافق .

*The fox thought of a plan, and asked the bird "Have you sung today? I want to listen* أستمع *to your songs* أغانيك *, you sing beautifully." And he asked him to sing from the tree. The bird flew up* طار *to the tree. The fox picked up* التقط *the meat and ran away laughing loudly.* يضحك بصوت عالي

**J** **Read the story and answer the questions.** القطعة للامتحان التحريري

الاسئلة والاجوبة مهمة جدا للامتحان التحريري

*Kevin and Susan live* يسكن *next to Mad Mack. One day they went to visit* يزور *him. He was singing* يغني *loudly* بصوت عالي*.*
*'Hello, Mack,' said Kevin. 'Why are you so happy?'*
*'I've invented* أخترع *a new robot*آلي*, 'he said 'It helps in the house* ساعد في اعمال البيت*.'*
*'Really,' said Kevin. 'Where is it? What is it doing ?'*
*'It's making a cake* يصنع الكيك*,' said Mad Mack. 'But today it's made me bed* رتب الفراش *and tidied my room* رتب الغرفة*. And it's just watered* يسقي *all the flowers* الزرع *in the garden.'*
*'Has is finished* هل اكمل صنع الكيك *making the cake ?' asked Susan .*
*'I don't know* لا اعرف*,' said Mad Mack. 'Let's go and look* لنذهب ونرى*.'*
*They went into the kitchen* مطبخ*. There was a lot of flour* طحين *on the floor* الارض*.*
*'Oh, dear said Mad Mack. 'What have you done* ماذا فعلت*?'*
*'I have mixed* خلطت الطحين *the flour eggs* بيض *butter* زبد *and milk* حليب*,' said the robot slowly* ببطأ*.*
*'Good,' said Mad Mack . 'Where's the cake ?'*
*'And I have cooked the cake ,' said the robot.*
*'But WHERE IS IT* اين الكيك *?' asked Mad Mack loudly.*
*'I have eaten* اكلته *the cake ,' said the robot. 'It was delicious* لذيذ*.'*
*'Oh, no.' said Mad Mack sadly.*
*Kevin and Susan laughed* ضحكوا*. 'Now you'll have to make another* اخر *robot,' said Kevin.*

1- *Why is Mad Mack happy ?*
– *He has invented a new robot.* اخترع رجل الي
2- *What does it do ?*
– *It helps in the house .* يساعد في اعمال البيت
3- *What is it doing now ?*
– *It is making a cake.* يضع كعكعة
4- *How many things has it done today ?*
– *It has done three things.* عمل ثلاثة اشياء
5- *Where is it now ?*
– *It is in the kitchen .* المطبخ
6- *What is on the floor of the kitchen ?*
– *There is flour* طحين *on the floor* الارضية *.*
7- *How many things are in the cake ?*
– *There are four things in the cake .*
8- *How does the robot speak ?*
– *It speaks slowly* ببطء
9- *Why can't Mad Mack have a piece of cake ?*
– *The robot has eaten it.*
10- *What will Mad Mack have to do now?*
– *He will have to make another robot.*

# UNIT FOUR

## Unit Four Lesson One P.30

### Lazy Len's day مراجعة

**Vocabulary tip - how to remember words** كيف تتذكر المفردات

**Collect words in groups in your notebook.**
أجمع الكلمات في مجموعة من نفس الصنف

**For example, you can collect:**

- **nouns:** *the names of food, buildings, .. .*
  الأسماء ( أسماء الاطعمة — الابنية ... )
- **adjectives:** *to describe feelings, places, .. .*
  الصفات ( وصف المشاعر — الاماكن ... )
- **adverbs:** *that tell you how, or how often people do things.*
  الظروف ( كيف قام بالفعل — كم مرة ... )

**Talk about what Len did yesterday. Use the pictures and an adverb from the box to make sentence.**

***Example:*** ***He sang badly.*** اكتب ما فعل ( لِن ) يوم أمس حسب الصور التالية



**Adverbs**
**ظروف الحال**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| بغضب | بسوء | بحذر | بسهولة | بصوت عالي | بضوضاء |
| *angrily* | *badly* | *carefully* | *easily* | *loudly* | *nosily* |
| *politely* | *quickly* | *quietly* | *slowly* | *beautifully* | |
| بأدب | بسرعة | بهدوء | ببطء | بطريقة جميلة | |

1 
2 
3 
4 

5 
6 
7 
8 

# Lesson 2 Activity Book P.46

**(A) Write these sentences again with the adverbs in brackets.**

اكتب الجمل التالية باستخدام الظروف بين الاقواس.

1- *Gwen does her homework.* **(well , always)**
– *Gwen always does her homework well.*
2- *She walks to school .* **(quickly , usually)**
– *She usually walks to school quickly.*
3- *She is noisy.* **(never)**
– *She is never noisy.*
4- *She sings .* **( beautifully , often)**
– *She often signs beautifully.*
5- *She speaks to Len .* **(angrily , sometimes)**
– *She sometimes speaks to Len angrily.*
6- *She does the washing up.* **(carefully , always)**
– *She always does the washing up carefully .*



**(B) Write the words in the correct places.** ضع الكلمات المناسبة في المكان الصحيح .

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| خريف *Autumn* | *Christmas* | غائم *cloudy* | تمساح *crocodile* | نشرة الانواء الجوية *forecast* |
| *January* | واجب بيتي *Home work* | ذئب *fox* | *Half - term* | عطلة *holiday* |
| شهر *month* | ضبي *oryx* | مطر *Rain* | *semester* | أيلول *September* |
| خروف *Sheep* | ثلج *Snow* | *Term* | عاصف *Windy* | ذئب *wolf* |

| | Weather | School | The calendar | Animals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| غائم | cloudy | half - term | autumn | crocodile | تمساح |
| نشرة الاجواء الجوية | forecast | holiday | Christmas | Oryx | ضبي |
| مطر | rain | homework | January | sheep | خروف |
| ثلج | snow | semester | month | wolf | ذئب |
| عاصف | windy | term | September | fox | ثعلب |

**(C) Think of three important dates and write them in your copybook. Then read them to your partner.**

فكر بثلاث تواريخ مهمة واكتبها في دفترك . مثلا عيد ميلادك ( مراجعة لكتابة التاريخ)

**Examples** (نماذج للجمل)

1- *My birthday ( 4.12.2002)* – *Fourth December , 2002*
2- *Army Day (6.1.1921)* – *The sith of January , 1921*
3- *My brother birthday ( 16.3.1997)* – *Sixteenth of March , 1997*

## Unit Four Lesson Three P.31

### Khalid's birthday present هدية عيد ميلاد خالد

*Ahmed is at school with his friend, Jassim.*

*Ahmed is feeling happy* سعيد *, but Jassim is angry* غاضب *– at first* في البداية.



**Punctuation** لاحظ علامة التعجب !

*! This is an exclamation mark.*
*It shows that the speaker ...*
*is giving an order, or*
*is surprised , or*
*is speaking loudly, or*
*is happy about something.*



**Ahmed:** *Hey, Jassim! Don't forget.* لا تنسى *It's Khalid's birthday tomorrow.*

**Jassim:** 1 ( *b* )

**Ahmed:** *What's the matter? Why are you angry* غاضب *?*

**Jassim:** 2 ( *d* )

**Ahmed:** *Oh, Jassim! When did you lose it ?* متى فقدتها

**Jassim:** 3 ( *a* )

**Ahmed:** *What did you want to get him?*

**Jassim:** 4 ( *f* )

**Ahmed:** *I've just bought him a model plane.* طائرة

**Jassim:** 5 ( *e* )

**Ahmed:** *Hey! Hang on! What's that on the teacher's desk?* طاولة الاستاذ

**Jassim:** 6 ( *c* )

**What did Jassim say?**

*I've no idea* لا ادري *. Yesterday afternoon in the Mall I think.*

( 3 ) b *I haven't forgotten .* لم انسى

*The tenth* العاشر *of January.*

( 6 ) c *Fantastic! I lost it here.*

*We'll go shopping after school. Great!*

( 2 ) d *I haven't bought* لم أشتري *him a present* هدية *and I've lost* فقدت *my wallet .* محفظتي

( 5 ) e *I can't get him* لا أستطيع أن أجلب له شيء *anything now .*

( 4 ) f *A model plane, of course. What do you Think ?* ما رأيك

# Lesson 4 Activity Book P.47

**(A) Write the sentences correctly.**

لاحظ علامات التنقيط

رتب الكلمات بجملة صحيحة

1- *really khalid surprised i don't believe you*

– *"Really" said Khalid, surprised. "I don't believe you."*

2- *be quite said the teacher please take out pens pencils rubbers workbook and copybook.*

– *"Be quite" said the teacher. "Please take out your pens, pencils, rubber, workbooks and copybooks."*

لاحظ / 1– كل جملة تبدأ بحرف كبير .

2– اذا كان هناك كلام مباشر فيجب ان يحصر بين اقواس صغيرة تحدد الكلام من الاعلى وتبدأ الجملة داخل القوس ايضا بحروف كبيرة وتنتهي بنقطة مثل الجمل الاعتيادية.

3– لاحظ علامة التعجب .

**(B) Read and complete Len's story.**

أقرأ وأكمل القصة

**Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

*This morning I (come) came downstairs* الطابق الاسفل *at 8O'clock.*

*Gwen (help) was helping Muna make breakfast* الفطور *and Dad (drink) was drinking a cup of coffee* القهوة*.*

*'I (do) will do the washing - up* الغسيل*,' I (say) said .*

*My father (stop) stopped drinking* شرب *his coffee. 'What (say) did you say ?'*

*He (ask) asked. He (not believe) did not believe me.*

*'(tidy up) Have you tidied up your room?' asked Mum. 'And (clean) Have you cleaned your teeth* أسنانك *?'*

*'Yes, I (have) have.'*

*'And (do) have you done your homework* الواجب البيتي *?' asked Dad.*

*'Yes, I have. Er, Dad - what (be) will the weather* الطقس *be like tomorrow?'*

*'It (be) will be cold and windy,' he (answer) answered. 'Why?'*

*'Tom (go) is going to the cinema and he (ask) asked me to go with him.*

*Dad ( laugh* يضحك *) laughed.*

*'All right , Len . Here (be) is your pocket money* مصروف الجيب *.'*

## Unit Four Lesson Five P.32

### The monkey in the café قرد في المقهى

**Work out the meaning of the read words.**

1- *The amusement park* مدينة العاب *is very popular. A lot of people go there every day.*

2- *When I went to England last winter, it was freezing.* بارد *I had to buy* يشتري *more clothes* ملابس *to keep warm.*

3- *Stubbs is a very famous* مشهور *English artist.* فنان *He painted many pictures of horses.* خيول

4- *Luckily* لحسن الحظ *, I saw the car coming before I started* بدأ *to cross the road.* يعبر الشارع

أستخدم الكلمات الجديدة في جمل مفيدة

*One day Muna was having lunch* تناول الغذاء *in the café* مقهى *with her mother and father. Suddenly* فجاة *a monkey* قرد *came* دخل *in through* خلال *the door.* الباب *Muna was frightened.* خائفة

*'Look, Mummy!' she screamed.* صرخت *'A gorilla* غوريلا *!'*

*' No, No, Muna. It's not a gorilla . It's just a little monkey,' said Mrs Saif.*

*She wanted to calm* هدأ *Muna down.*

*The monkey stayed* بقي *near* قرب *the door.* الباب

*It was very thin.* نحيف *'It's starving,'* جوعان *said Mr Saif. 'It wants some food.'*

*Suddenly the monkey jumped* قفز *up onto their table* الطاولة *and grabbed* أختطف *a burger* قطعة بركر *from Mr Saif's plate.* الطبق

*' Hey! Stop that!' he shouted.* صرخ

*The monkey leapt* قفز *over to another table and grabbed some salad.*

*All the waiters* نادل *chased* يطارد *the monkey, but they could* لم يستطيع *not catch* لاحق *it. It knocked over a table and all the drinks spilled* انسكب *onto the floor.* الارض



*It threw* رمى *food everywhere and then escaped* هرب *through* خلال *the door.* الباب

*All the people in the cafe helped tidy* يرتب *up the mess.* الفوضى *'Where did it come from?' asked Mr Saif.*

## Lesson 5 Activity Book P.49

**Complete the sentences with the words in the box.** أكمل الجمل التالية

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| اهدأ calm down | لحق chased | هرب escape | أختطف grabbed | |
| قفز leapt | فوضى mess | صرخ screamed | سكب spilled | جوعان starving |

1- My mother screamed صرخ when she saw a mouse فأر in the garden.

2- My father said قال , 'calm down اهدأ . It's just a mouse. It won't hurt you.' لن يؤذيك

3- I haven't eaten يأكل anything all day and now I'm starving. جوعان

4- When I eating a sandwich in the park, a big bird flew طار down and grabbed أختطف it out of my hand.

5- My brother didn't stop to open the gate الباب . He leapt قفز over it.

6- Our dog chased لحق a cat in the garden yesterday, but it escaped هرب up a tree.

7- Oh , dear ! I've spilled سكب my lemonade a mess. فوضى

## Lesson 6 Activity Book P.50

**(A) Choose and tick the correct meaning of the underlined words.**

أختر الكلمات التي تحمل نفس المعنى حفظ مهم



1- I am exhausted. I've worked all day and all night.
a) very rich b) very hungry c) very tired

2- 'No , no!' said Muna. 'I hate chocolate ice cream. I don't want any!'
a) like very much b) eat c) don't like at all

3- Ahmed opened his school atlas كتاب خرائط and looked at the map of America. He wanted to go there one day.
a) copybook b) a book of maps c) a book about America

4- Gwen washed the kitchen floor thoroughly. 'Oh, thank you, Gwen,' said her mother. 'It's so clean!'
a) very well b) very quickly c) very nosily

5- When Len came home late, his father was furious غضبان . 'Where have you been?' he shouted. 'It's nearly midnight!'
a) very happy b) surprised c) very angry

6- 'Dad, can I go swimming this afternoon?' asked Len.
a) answered b) wrote c) shouted

7- There weren't strawberries in the shop, so I got bananas instead .
a) then b) in their place c) too

8- The waiter put all our plates and glasses on a tray صينية and took them away.
a) a kind of table b) menu c) something for carrying things on

**B** Write your own sentences with the new words. أكتب جمل مستخدما الكلمات الجديدة

1- Ali spilled the cola on the floor.
2- I took my friends book and she chased me.
3- Suha saw a dog in her room and she screamed .

**C** Read and answer these questions. Say why you have chosen the person. مراجعة لموضوع المفاضلة / est اقرا وأجب عن الاسئلة (لماذا اخترت هذا الشخص)

1- Who is the luckiest boy / girl in your class ?
– Ali is the luckiest boy in my class. All teachers love him.
2- Who is the friendliest boy / girl in your class .
– Ahmed is the friendliest boy in my class. He helps everyone.
3- Who is the happiest boy / girl in your class ?
– Zaid is the happiest boy in the class . He always laughs.
4- Who is the noisiest boy / girl in your class ?
– Samir is the noisiest boy in the class. He always shouts and cry.

**D** What does Ahmed say ? Write these expressions in the correct places. ضع العبارات التالية في المكان المناسب : ماذا قال أحمد

| | |
|---|---|
| Never mind . | How do you do ? Hang on! |
| That's very kind of you | That's a good idea. |



1- **Khalid :** Come on , Ahmed! We're late. متاخر هيا
**Ahmed:** Hang on! I'm looking for أبحث my school bag. أنتظر قليلا

2- **Khalid :** This is Mr Smith. He's from London. He's a friend صديق of my father's.
**Ahmed:** How do you do ? كيف الحال

3- **Khalid :** Let's go to the amusement park this evening. We can go on the new ride. ركوب لعبة جديدة
**Ahmed:** That's a good idea. فكرة جيدة

4- **Khalid :** Do you want to borrow تستعير my skateboard لوح التزلج this weekend ? I'm going to see my grandfather جدي .
**Ahmed:** That's very kind of you.

5- **Khalid :** Oh no! I've left my English books at home.
**Ahmed:** Never mind لا تهتم you can borrow mine.

# Unit Four Lesson Seven P.33

## Writing a story كتابة قصة

**Yassir had to use these pictures to write a story. Read his history.**






**What do you think of the story?**

*We were in the desert.* صحراء

*We were thirsty .* عطشان

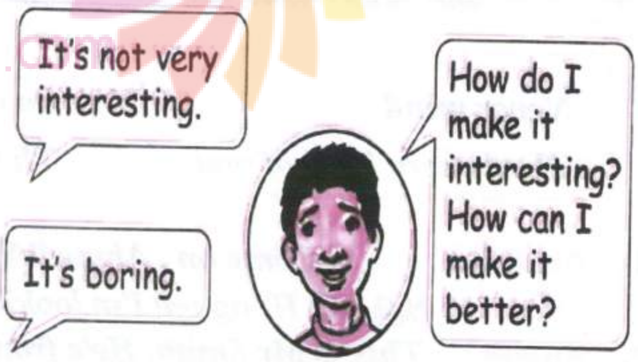
*We found* وجدنا *some water.*

*Then we saw a snake.*

*It bit my friend.*

*I called the police.* الشرطة

*A doctor came.*




**Yassir's teacher asked these questions :**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Who and why ?* | *We were in desert .* |
| *Why ?* | *We were thirsty .* |
| *What was it like ?* | *We found water .* |
| *What did it look like ?* | *Then we saw a snake .* |
| *Who ? How did he feel ?* | *It bit my friend. I called the police.* |
| *When ? How did you feel ?* | *A doctor came .* |
| *What happened next ?* | |

## Lesson 7 Activity Book P.53

**Yassir's has started writing his story again. Read the story and underline the information that makes it better.**

**أقرأ القصة وضع خط تحت المعلومات التي جعلتها افضل**

*One day last summer I was in the desert* صحراء *with my friend, Youssef. We were looking for* نبحث *animals* حيوانات *. The sun* الشمس *was very strong* قوية *and it was very hot* حارة *. It was over 40 degrees* درجة *. We were both tired* تعبان *so we walking slowly* ببطء *. We were also very thirsty* عطشان *and we had to* يجب *find* نجد *something* شيء *to drink* نشرب *. At last* أخيرا *we found* وجدنا *some water* ماء *, but it was brown* بني *and horrible* شنيع *. We could not drink it.*

*Suddenly we saw a snake* أفعى *near* قرب *the water. It was black* سوداء *and brown and about half a metre long.* طولها نصف متر

**Now finish the story** الان اكمل القصة

*We couldn't* لانستطيع *run away* نهرب *because we were very tired* تعبان *. The snake* الافعى *bit* عظت *my friend , he was really hurt , but luckily I used the mobile and called the police. The police came by helicopter and saved* انقذنا *us. But my friend was crying and he was bleeding. The police took him* اخذه *to the hospital.*

*Finally, a doctor came and treated* علاجه *him . The doctor said "He will be better* سيتحسن *in a few days* خلال ايام *."*

**(A) Read the story below. Put words in the gaps to make it more interesting (The story is true!)** أقرأ القصة وأكمل الفراغات بكلمات أفضل

*One day a young man was walking in a lovely park in New York. It was summer and it was a nice day. He was near a huge lake. Suddenly he stopped. He couldn't believe his eyes! There was a dangerous crocodile in the water. He phoned the police on his mobile phone. He spoke very quickly. The police came with a fast boat and went up and down the lack. One was carrying a long rope. Another got the crocodile by the tail and put it into the boat. The crocodile gout out of the boat easily. A lot of people were watching. They started to laugh loudly. The policemen got the crocodile again , but it went away. Nobody has seen the crocodile again.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| – A nice | = | A beautiful | جميل |
| – Put it | = | Threw it | وضعه / رماه |
| – Got | = | Grabbed | امسك / اختطفه |
| – Got | = | Climbed | تسلق |

**(B) Write your own short story.** الانشاء للامتحان التحريري

**Choose one of these beginning for a short story.**

أكتب قصة قصيرة واستخدم احد البدايات حسب موضوع القصة.

1- *It was two O'clock in the morning. Suddenly, I woke up.*
*Or*

2- *When I was walking along the street yesterday, I saw something very funny.*

*It was two O'clock in the morning. Suddenly* فجأة *, I woke up* أستيقظ *, I heard* سمع *a loud crash* صوت عالي *. I was very frightened* خائف *. My father and mother were sleeping. I woke my father up. He asked me* طلب مني *to come back* الرجوع *to my room* غرفتي *and he went down* نزل الى الطابق السفلي *to see* يرى *what happened* ماذا حدث *. He saw a mess* فوضى *there were a lot of things on the floor* على الارض *, a broken vase* مزهرية مكسورة *, and a lot books. He found out* أكتشف *that his computer was stolen* سرق *.*

*My father saw a tall man in the garden and chased* لحق به *him , but the thief* اللص *leapt* قفز *over the gate* فوق الباب *and he ran away* هرب *. In fact* في الحقيقة *I'm sorry* أنا حزينة *for my father's computer, because my homework was on the hard disk , but I'm happy that my father didn't get hurt* لم يصب بأذى *.*

# UNIT FIVE

## Unit Five Lesson One P.34

### Other countries دول أخرى

1


2


3


4




| France | India | Oman | Japan |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| فرنسا | الهند | عمان | اليابان |

**Where do you think they come from?**



Emile

France



Sultana

Oman



Raji

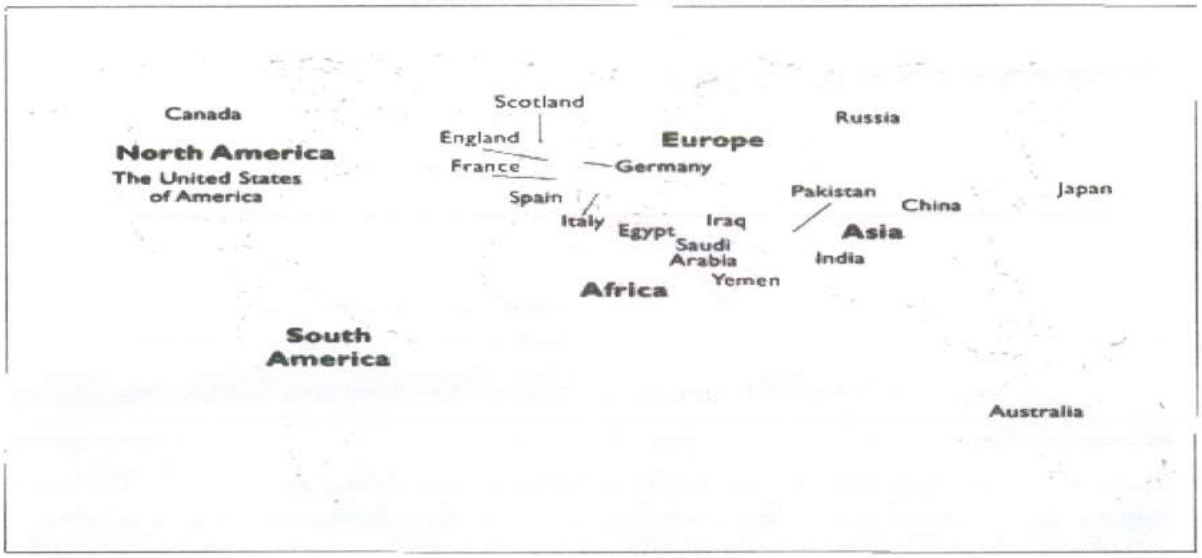
India



Yuki

Japan

**Ask and answer the questions.**







لاحظ/ الفرق بين ( *have gone to* / *have been to* )

1- نستخدم ( *have / has gone to* ) للقول بأن شخص ذهب الى مكان ما ولم يعد .

① ***He has gone to Paris and he will come back next week.***

| | |
|---|---|
| *Jassim has gone to London.* | = *Jassim is in London* |
| *Jassim has been to London.* | = *Jassim is now back from London* |

2- نستخدم *(has been to)* للقول بأن شخص ذهب الى مكان ما وقد رجع أو انه لم يذهب الى هناك اصلا ( أي انه حاضر وليس غائب)

② ***He has been to the cinema.***

## Lesson 1 Activity Book P.54

**(A) 28 Listen and draw lines from the person to the country.**
وصل اسم الشخص ببلده

| | |
|---|---|
| *Emile* | *Oman* |
| *Sultana* | *France* |
| *Raji* | *Jpan* |
| *Yuki* | *India* |

**(B) Write sentences about the four people.** أكتب جمل عن الاشخاص الاربع

1- *Emile comes from France .*
2- *Sultana comes from Oman .*
3- *Raji comes from India .*
4- *Yuki comes from Japan.*

## Unit Five Lesson Two P.36

### Big Bill قائمة التسوق

**Listen and read. Then read and answer the questions.**

أقرأ ثم أجب عن الاسئلة

فؤاد وتانيا يريدان ان يتعلما عن الدول الاخرى
ذهبا الى متجر العم
يعتقدان أنه سيساعدهم




Where do the apples come from? **France**

من أين هذا التفاح ؟

هل كنت يوماً في الهند ؟

نعم ذهبت هناك العام الماضي

ماذا فعلت هناك ؟



## Lesson 2 Activity Book P.54

أكمل الجمل التالية

**(A) Read pages36 and 37 of your Student's Book and complete the sentences *Where do they come from ?*** من أين اتت هذه الاشياء

1- *The oranges come from* Lebanon.

2- *The apples* come from France.

3- *The tea* comes from India.

**(B) Read and complete these conversations.** أقرأ وأكمل المحادثة

1- **Fuad:** *Bill , have* you ever been to *England ?*

**Bill:** *Yes ,* I have. *I* went *there last year.*

**Fuad:** *What* did you do *there ?*

**Bill:** *I went to a* museum . ذهبت الى متحف

2- **Tanya:** *Bill ,* have you ever been to Oman ?

**Bill:** *Yes ,* I have. *I* went *there last month.*

**Tanya:** What did you do there ?

**Bill:** I went to a *fort .* حصن

## Lesson 3 Activity Book P.55

**(A) Read and answer the questions about yourself.** أقرأ وأجب الاسئلة عن نفسك

نعم **Yes** = ✓ لا **No** = ✗ أقرأ وأجب الاسئلة عن نفسك

| Have you ever | | | You | Your partner |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cooked dinner ?* | يطبخ العشاء | ✓ | ✗ |
| | *Washed a car ?* | يغسل السيارة | ✓ | ✓ |
| | *Eaten food japan ?* | أكلت طعام من اليابان | ✗ | ✗ |
| | *Written a poem ?* | كتبت قصيدة | ✓ | ✗ |
| | *Seen a ghost ?* | شاهدت شبح | ✗ | ✗ |
| | *Been on a plane ?* | كنت في طائرة | ✓ | ✓ |
| | *Been to England ?* | كنت في انكلترا | ✗ | ✗ |

**(B) Make conversations.** ( محادثة )

هل كنت في لبنان في يوم ما ؟

● *Have you ever been to Lebanon ?*

○ *Yes, I have .* ذهبت الى هناك العام الماضي
*I went there last year.*

● *What did you do there ?*
ماذا فعلت هناك؟

○ *I went shopping and* ذهبت للتسوق
*visited the museum.* زرت المتحف

*No , I haven't .* لم أذهب أبداً
*I 've never been there .*

*Would you like to go ?*
هل تحب أن تذهب

*Yes, I'd love to.*

*No, I'd rather go to Japan.*

**Present perfect and past simple tenses**

الماضي البسيط و المضارع التام

- **Have you ever been to France?** *The question asks about any time in the past. The verb is in the present perfect tense.*
- **Yes, I went there last year ?** *The answer talks about a definite time in the past. The verb is in the past simple tense.*

**تذكر / المضارع التام ( have been )**

صيغة تعبر عن شيء بدأ حدوثه في الماضي والى وقت الكلام.
لذلك عند السؤال (هل حصل لك شيء معين في يوم). تقول
صيغة تعبر عن شيء بدأ حدوثه في الماضي والى وقت الكلام.

- *Have you ever been to France ?*
- *Have you ever eaten Chinese food ?*

يكون الجواب بصيغة الماضي اذا تحدثت عن شيء حصل لك فعلا ( فانه يكون حدث حصل في الماضي وانتهى).

② **I went to France last year.**

اذا نستخدم صيغة الماضي البسيط ( للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي )

**(C) Use the correct words from the boxes below to complete the table.**

أستخدم الكلمات التالية لاكمال الفراغات

| | Verb | Past tense | Past participle |
|---|---|---|---|
| ياكل | eat | ate | eaten |
| يركب | ride | rode | ridden |
| يرى | see | saw | seen |
| يكتب | write | wrote | written |
| يكون | be | was / were | been |
| يذهب | go | went | gone |

| Past tense الماضي | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rode | Ate | Wrote |
| Went | Saw | Was / were |

| Past participle للتصريف الثالث للفعل | | |
|---|---|---|
| ridden | Been | Gone |
| Written | Eaten | seen |

**(D) Now write some sentences.** أكتب الجمل كما في المثال

1- *I have never been to Japan.*
2- *I have never ridden a horse.*
3- *I have never eaten Japanese food.*
4- *I have never travelled by plane.*

## Unit Five Lesson Four P.38

### We've everywhere أغنية في الصف للاطلاع

Jassim and Dalia have been everywhere.
They've written a song about their journeys.

**نشاط صفي**

**Project** Make a scrapbook about famous places.

الصق صور اماكن مشهورة في دفترك



**Sing a song.** غني مع الصف



I've been to England and I've been to France,
I've been to Australia, too.
I've been to America and I've been to Japan,
What about you?

I've been to India and I've been to Oman,
I've also been to Spain.
I've been to Africa and I've been to Wales,
But now I'm home again.





I've been in a rocket and I've
been on a boat,
I've also been in a plane.
I've been round the world and I've
been to the moon,
But now I'm home again.

I've been to the mountains and I've been to the lake,
I've also been to the sea.
I'm going to the beach and I'm going to the farm,
Are you coming with me?

## Making questions

كيف تكتب صيغة السؤال

**Look at the order of the words in these questions.**

**Question:** *Where does Emile come from?*
**Answer :** *He comes from France.*

**Question:** *Which countries have you been to ?*
**Answer :** *I've been to Kuwait , Bahrain and England.*

**تذكر / للسؤال عن**

- للسؤال عن الفاعل نستخدم **Who** - للسؤال عن المكان نستخدم **Where**
- للسؤال عن الوقت نستخدم **when** - للسؤال عن الاسباب نستخدم **Why**
- للسؤال عن الحال نستخدم **How** - للسؤال عن الاشياء نستخدم **What**

**ويكون حسب الترتيب التالي /**

1- يبدأ السؤال باداة السؤال [ Where , What , ... ]

2- يتبعها الفعل المساعد [ do , does , did ] حسب زمن الجملة وفاعلها .

اي اذا كان الزمن مضارع و الفاعل مفرد نسأل بـ [ does ]

واذا كان الفاعل جمع نسأل بـ [ do ]

أما اذا كان زمن الجملة ماضي نسأل بـ [ did ] ويتبعهم فعل مجرد

**لاحظ /** اذا كان في الجملة فعل مساعد مثل [is , are , was , ...] فيستخدم بعد اداة السؤال دون الحاجة الى استخدام فعل مساعد آخر [ do – does – did ]

**لاحظ /** عند كتابة / سؤال عن المكان / يجب ان يحذف المكان من الجملة الاصلية
وعند السؤال عن / الزمان / تحذف الكلمة التي تدل على الزمن من الجملة الاصلية.
اي يجب ان حذف ما نسأل عنه عند كتابة صيغة سؤال.

**Now read these answers and write the questions.** / كما في هذا التمرين

**مهم جدا**

1- *Who are the messages from ?*
– *The messages are from Sameera and Mr. Abdulla.*

2- *Who was Khalid with ?*
– *Khalid was with his mother.*

3- *Where do Zebras come from ?*
– *Zebras come from Africa.*

4- *What did Jabar look at ?*
– *Mrs Jabar looked at Hanaa's painting.*

5- *What is France famous for ?*
– *France is famous for its shops.*

6- *Who did uncle Rashid wait for ?*
– *Uncle Rashid waited for Khalid and his father.*

7- *What do Fuad and Tanya want to learn about ?*
– *Fuad and Tanya want to learn about other countries.*

## Unit Five Lesson Five P.39

القطعة للامتحان التحريري

### Four Countries أربع دول

#### 1 INDIA الهند

*India is a big country with a huge population. About one thousand million people live there. Agriculture is the most important part of the economy. The people are mainly farmers and they grow rice, tea, cotton and many other things. There is also quite a lot of industry. They make cars, buses and clothes.*



*Visitors to India can do lots of things. They can ride elephants, look at wild animals and climb mountains.*







#### 2 OMAN عمان

*Oman is not very big and it has quite a small population. The oil industry is important, but agriculture is more important. Most people work as farmers or fishermen. The farmers grow fruit and vegetables.*

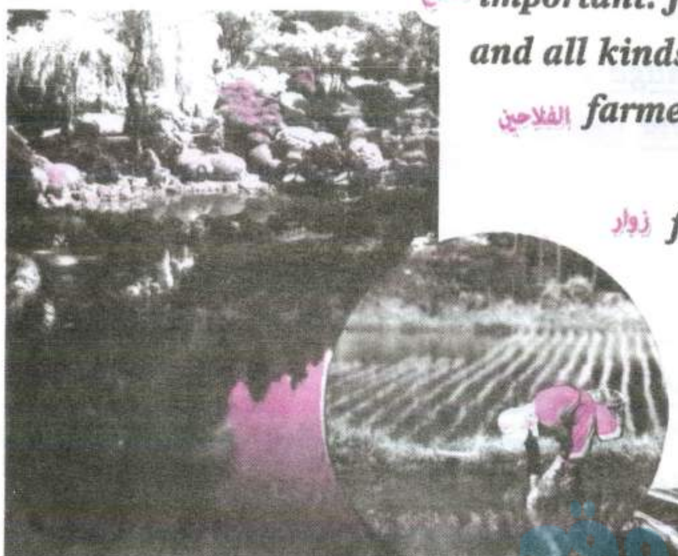


*Visitors to Oman can buy jewellery and visit interesting old forts. They can also go swimming, sailing and climbing.*





## اليابان *JAPAN* 1

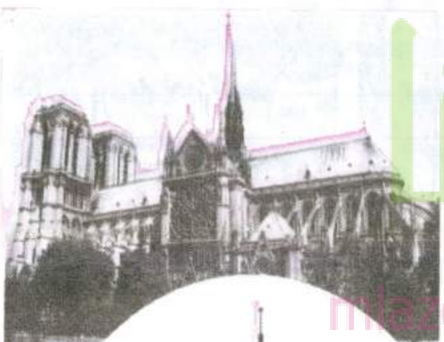




*Japan is not a very big country, but it has a large population. Industry is very important. Japan makes cars, computers and all kinds of things for the home. The farmers grow rice and vegetables. Japan is very interesting for visitors. They can see old temples and beautiful gardens. They can also go shopping in big modern stores.*

كثافة سكانية كبيرة – الصناعة – تصنع – يزرع – الفلاحين – خضار – ممتع – زوار – معابد – متاجر حديثة

## فرنسا *FRANCE* 2







*France is a big country, but the population is quite small. Industry and agriculture are both important. They make cars and planes and grow a lot of fruit and vegetables. France is famous for its shops and restaurants. It also has many interesting museums and old buildings. Some people say that France is the most beautiful country in Europe*

كثافة سكانية – صناعة – يصنع – يزرع – طائرات – فاكهة – خضار – مشهور – مطاعم – بنايات قديمة

أجمل مدن في أوربا

## Lesson 5 Activity Book P.59

**(A) Read pages39 and 40 of your Student's Book and write notes.**

أكتب ملاحظات عن ما قرأت في كتاب الطالب

| Name of Country | Size of Country | Size of Population | What they Grow | What they Make / produce |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | big | Huge | rice , tea , cotton | cars , bus , clothes |
| Oman | not | Quite | print | oil |
| | very big | Small | vegetables | jewelry |
| Japan | not very | Large | rice | cars, computers |
| | big | | vegetables | things for home |
| France | big | Quite | fruit | cars |
| | | Small | vegetables | plants |

**(B) Use you notes in Exercise A to write about the four countries.**

أستخدم الملحوظات لكتابة قطعة عن الدول الاربع

1- *India is a big country and it has a huge population* نسبة سكان ضخمة
2- *Japan is not a very big county, but it was a big population.*
3- *France is a big county, but the population is quite small.*
4- *France grows* تزرع *vegetables* خضار *and fruit.*

**(C) Read and answer** اقرأ وأجب

**Read about Adel and Noor. Which countries on pages39 and 40 of your Student's Book would they like to visit?**

*Adel likes animals and climbing mountains. He does not like looking at old buildings or shopping.*
*He would like to visit India.*
*Nor likes shopping and old building. She does not enjoy visiting gardens or doing any kind of sport. She also likes good food.*
*She would like to visit France.*
*And you ?*
*I like ------------------- and ------------------*
*I do not like --- museums --- or --- forts* حصن *---*
*I would like to visit Japan .*



**(D) Adjectives** الصفات

**Comparative and superlative** درجات المقارنة والمفاضلة

**Big → bigger → biggest**
**But**
**Beautiful → more beautiful → most beautiful**
**important → more important → most important**

**Read and complete these sentences**

1- *The most interesting building in Iraq is the museum.*
2- *The most important industry in Iraq is the oil industry.*
3- *At home I am more helpful than my brothers.*
4- *Climbing mountains is more dangerous than playing football.*
5- *The most beautiful buildings in Iraq are in AL- Fao.*

# Comparative and Superlative المقارنة والمفاضلة

## أولا - المقارنة (Comparative)

عندما نقارن بين شيئين نضيف للصفة (er)

1- اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف صحيح واحد وقبله حرف علة واحد نكرر الاخير عند الاضافة

hot → hotter , big → bigger

2- اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بالحرف ( e ) نضيف فقط (r)

large كبير → larger

3- اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بالحرف (y) وقبله حرف صحيح يقلب الى er + (i)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| lazy | كسول | → | lazier |
| funny | مضحك | → | funnier |

4- هناك كلمات شاذة

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| جيد | good | → | better | افضل |
| سيء | bad | → | worse | أسوأ |
| كثير | many | → | more | أكثر |
| كثير | much | → | more | أكثر |

5- أما الصفات ذات أكثر من مقطع فنضيف لها المقارنة (more) قبل الصفة

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ممل | boring | → | more boring | اكثر مملا |
| رائع | fantastic | → | more fantastic | اروع |
| جميل | beautiful | → | more beautiful | اجمل |

### سؤال

ما المقصود بكلمة ((مقطع واحد)) أو بكلمة ((ذات مقطعين)) أو أكثر

ج/ تقسم احرف العلة الكلمة الى مقاطع حيث ان احرف العلة هي (u , o , a , e , i)

وكل كلمة تريد معرفة عدد مقاطعها احسب كمايلي

حرف صحيح + حرف علة = مقطع

مثلا

b i g = 1

b o r i ng = 2

b eau t i f u l = 3

_ Summer is hotter than winter

## ثانيا – المفاضلة (Superlative)

لتفضيل شيء واحد من دون الجميع تسمى

### صيغة المفاضلة

عندها نضيف للصفة (est) اذا كانت من مقطع واحد

اما اذا كانت من مقطعين أو اكثر نضع امامها (most)

كما في الامثلة التالية

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| كبير | Big | → | The Biggest |
| حار | Hot | → | The hottest |
| كبير (للاحجام) | Large | → | The largest |
| ممل | Boring | → | The most boring |

### لاحظ الامثلة التالية

1- July is the hottest month of the year.

2- December is the coldest month of the year.

3- February is the shortest month of the year.

# Lesson 6 Activity Book P.61

**(A) Complete the table.** أكمل الجدول التالي

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| بارد | cold | colder | coldest | 1- تضاف (er) أو (est) للصفة ذات مقطع واحد لتحويلها الى صيغة مقارنة أو مفاضلة |
| دافيء | warm | warmer | warmest | |
| صغير | small | smaller | smallest | |
| كبير | big | bigger | biggest | 2- الصفة المنتهية بحرف صحيح واحد وقبله حرف علة واحد نكرر الاخير عند الاضافة |
| حار | hot | hotter | hottest | |
| مبلل | wet | wetter | wettest | |
| واسع | large | larger | largest | 3- الصفة المنتهية بالحرف (e) نضيف لها (r) أو (st) فقط |
| جميل / لطيف | nice | nicer | nicest | |
| جاف | dry | drier | driest | 4- الصفة المنتهية بالحرف (y) سواء كانت من مقطع واحد أو مقطعين يقلب (y) الى (i) ونضيف (er) أو (est) |
| مشمس | sunny | sunnier | sunniest | |
| ممطر | rainy | rainer | rainiest | |

**(B) Ask and Answer.** أسال وأجب

| | Country | Population In millions | Area in square kilometres | Temperature In July |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| عمان | Oman | 1.9 | 300,000 | 35° |
| اليابان | Japan | 170 | 370,000 | 25° |
| الهند | India | 900 | 3,100,000 | 30° |
| فرنسا | France | 55 | 550,000 | 20° |

كثافة سكانية أكبر

*Which country is bigger Oman or Japan?* اكبر

Japan

*Which country has a larger Population - India or France?*

India

الاكبر ( اكبر الجميع)

*Which country is the biggest?*



**Now make more questions. Use the adjectives in the box.**

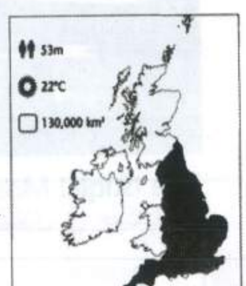
أكتب اسئلة اخرى باستخدام الكلمات التالية

| كبير | صغير | واسع | حار | بارد |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| big | small | large | hot | cold |

1- *Which country is hotter Japan or France?* – Japan

2- *Which country is the hottest?* – Oman

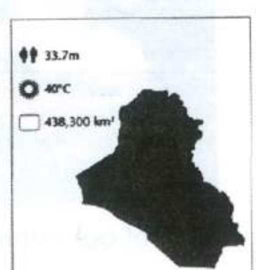
= temperature = area




= population

**(C) Write six sentences to compare Iraq and England.**

أكتب 6 جمل للمقارنة بين العراق وانكلترا




1- *Iraq is hotter than England.*
2- *England is smaller than Iraq.*
3- *Iraq is a smaller population than England.*
4- *England is colder than Iraq.*
5- *Iraq is bigger than England.*
6- *England has a large population than Iraq.*

## Unit Five Lesson Seven P.41

# Have you ever been to Indonesia ?

## هل كنت يوما في اندونيسيا ؟

A



An ape – the man of the woods
غوريلا رجل الخشب

B



Pepper, coffee and rubber
مطاط ، قهوة ، فلفل

C



Long, sandy beaches سواحل رملية طويلة

D



Old temples معابد قديمة



E



The Istiqlal Mosque, Jakarta
مسجد الاستقلال في جكارتا

F




The country of a thousand islands
بلد الالف جزيرة

G



One of our famous volcanoes
أحد البراكين المشهورة

H



Bird of paradise طائر الجنة

## Lesson 7 Activity Book P.63

**(A) Complete this description of Indonesia.** أكمل وصف اندونيسيا

**Use the information on page41 of your Student's Book and this list.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Area :** | *1,010,443 square Kilometres* |
| **Population :** | *195,000,000* |
| **Weather :** | *warm and wet* |
| **Agriculture :** | *coffee , tea , sugar , rice , pepper , rubber trees* |
| **Industry :** | *oil , gas* |
| **Place to visit:** | *volcanoes, beaches, rainforests, temples, mosques* |

*Indonesia is a huge country with a large population. The weather is warm and wet. This is good for agriculture and many people are farmers. They grow coffee قهوة , tea شاي , sugar سكر , rice رز , pepper فلفل and rubber trees. They also produce oil and gas.*

*Indonesia is famous for the volcanoes. The most famous is Mount Rinjani. In the rain forests غابات you can see beautiful birds of paradise and perhaps the ape غوريلا a big monkey قرد كبير with long , red hair شعر أحمر , Indonesia's beach are the most beautiful in the world. Go swimming and sailing there. You can visit old temples and pray at one of the biggest mosques in the world أكبر مساجد في العالم .*

*Enjoy you stay !* استمتع بالاقامة هناك

**(B) Write about a country that you would like to visit.** اكتب بلد تود ان تزوره

**First, make notes. Here are some ideas to help you.**

**Paragraph 1 : Write what you know about the country.**

- *where it is*
- *how big it is*
- *how many people live there.*
- *what they grow there*
- *what they make*

**Paragraph 2 : Write about why you would like to visit this country.**

- *places to go and things to see .* أكتب لماذا تحب ان تزور هذا البلد

*I'd like to visit England. It is not avery big country. It is a part* جزء *of the United Kingdom* المملكة المتحدة *. It is about 130,000Km². There are about 53,012,456 people live in England. England grows* تزرع *wheat* الحنطة *, barley* الشعير *, corn* الذرة *, fruit* فاكهة *and vegetables* خضار *. The England*

make cars سيارات , clothes الملابس , things for home اشياء منزلية and perhaps tourism السياحة is the most important أهم industry صناعة in England في انكلترا

If you visit England you can see a lot of interesting places أماكن جميلة , like Warwick castle قلعة واروك . It is one of Britain's "Top 10 historic houses المباني التاريخية " "Lake District بحيرة دسترك " it is the largest أكبر national park محمية طبيعية in England, "Big Ben Clock", and London Eye.

I hope to visit England and visit all these places الاماكن .

## Lesson 8 Activity Book P.64

**(A) Answer these questions about yourself.** أجب عن الاسئلة التالية عن نفسك

1- Have you ever told a lie ? – No , I have never told lie.
2- Have you ever been to Lebanon? – Yes , I went to Lebanon last year.
3- Have you ever lost your purse ? – No , I have never lost my purse .
4- Have you ever written to a friend in England ?
– Yes, I wrote to a friend in england many times.

**(B) Write the names of these countries in alphabetical order.**

رتب اسماء الدول التالية حسب الابجدية

| USA | Saudi Arabia | Russia | Canada | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| UAE | China | Yemen | Spain | France | Iraq |

1- Canada 2- China 3- France 4- Iraq 5- Russian
6- Saudi Arabia 7- Scotland 8- Spain 9- UAE 10- Yemen

**(C) Reorder the words to make correct questions.** مهم في الامتحان

رتب الكلمات التالية لكتابة السؤال

1- thinking you what about are ?
– What are you thinking about ?
2- lions come and where do from elephants ?
– Where do lions and elephants come from ?
3- restaurant have in how many eaten you ?
– How many restaurant have you eaten in ?

**(C) Write the correct form of the adjectives.** أكتب الشكل الصحيح للصفات التالية

1- In Iraq the oil industry is (important) more important than fishing .
2- I think that the (beautiful) most beautiful building in Iraq are the mosques.

## Unit Five Lesson Nine P.12

### Round up راجع ماذا تعلمت في الوحدة الخامسة

**Now you can do these things:**

تتحدث عن أشياء فعلتها في حياتك

**1 Talk about things you have done or have not done in your life.**

I've been to Spain.

I've never ridden a horse.

**2 Ask and answer questions about what people have done up to now and exactly when.** تسأل وتجيب عن ما فعل الآخرون

Have you ever climbed a mountain?

Yes, I have.

Have you ever flown in a plane?

No, I haven't I've never flown in a plane.

Have you ever seen an accident?

Yes, I have.

When did you see one?

I saw an accident last week.

ملاحظة **When** = متى

تسأل عن شيء حصل في الماضي

**3 Ask questions with a preposition at the end.** تسأل أسئلة بحروف جر في نهايتها

Which countries have you been to?

I have been to Scotland, England and Bahrain.

What did he talk about?

He talked about his holiday in France.

**4 Compare countries.** المقارنة بين الدول

Which has the larger population - England or Iraq?

England.

Which is bigger - Indonesia or Bahrain?

Indonesia.

Which country has the largest population in the world?

China.

**5 Compare places.** المقارنة بين الأماكن

The mountains in Iraq are more beautiful than the mountains in Jordan.

The most beautiful mountains in Iraq are near Mosul.

**6 And you can ...** يمكنك أيضا أن

say where things and people come from. تقول من أين أتت الأشياء

talk and write about your own country and other countries.

وتكتب عن بلدك أو أي بلد آخر

## Lesson 9 Activity Book P.65

**(A)** 32 **Listen and draw lines. Answer the question.**

**Jassim and Rana are shopping in a big food store. They have to find store. They have to find food from other countries for homework. Where does the food come from ?**

| | |
|---|---|
| water | Indonesia |
| chicken | North America |
| rice | Spain |
| pepper | France |
| sugar | The UAE |
| coffee | India |
| strawberries | Iraq |
| salt | South America |

**2 - What have Jassim and Rana bought?**

**Tick the correct words.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water | chicken | rice | pepper |
| sugar | coffee | strawberries | salt |

**(B) Complete this table.** أكمل ما يلي

| | الصفة | المقارنة | المفاضلة |
|---|---|---|---|
| رطب | wet | wetter | wettest |
| حزين | sad | sadder | saddest |
| سعيد | happy | happier | happiest |
| مسرور | exciting | more exciting | most exciting |

القطعة للامتحان التحريري

**C Read about Spain and complete the table.** أقرأ عن اسبانيا واكمل الجدول

*Spain is quite* تقريبا *a large* واسع *country and nearly* 47 million *people live* يسكن *there. It is both industrial* صناعي *and agriculture* زراعي. *The farmers grow* يزرع *a lot of rice* رز, *fruit* فاكهة *and vegetables* خضروات *In the towns* مدن *they make cars* يصنع سيارات, *ships* سفن, *shoes* أحذية *and clothes* ملابس. *Perhaps* ربما *tourism* سياحة *is the most important* أهم *industry* صناعة. *Spain has more than* 45 million *visitors* زائر *every year.*

*The best times* افضل الاوقات *to visit Spain are in spring and autumn when it is warm* دافيء *and dry* جاف. *In winter* شتاء *the weather* الطقس *is often cold and snowy* مثلج, *especially* خاصة *in mountains* جبال, *and in the summer it is very hot. There are many things for visitors to do. There are museums* متاحف *in the big towns* المدن الكبيرة *an old building* بنايات *in the country. One of the most famous is the AL-Hambra in Granada. Millions of people go to Spain to swim off the sandy beaches of the south coast* الساحل الجنوبي. *Others go for the delicious food* الطعام الذيذ *or, in winter, they go skiing* التزلج *on the snow – covered mountains* الجبال المغطاة بالجليد.



### FACTS ABOUT SPAIN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| نسبة السكان (1) | **Population:** | nearly 47 million |
| الزراعة (2) | **Agriculture:** | rice, fruit and vegetables |
| (3) | **Industry:** | cars, ships, clothes, shoes, tourism |
| **Weather** الطقس | | |
| (4) | **Spring autumn:** | warm دافيء and dry جاف |
| (5) | **Summer:** | hot |
| (6) | **Winter:** | cold and snowy |
| أماكن تزورها (7) | **Place to visit** | old buildings, museums, beaches |
| وأشياء تفعلها | **and things to do:** | mountains, swimming, eating, skiing. |

## Unit Five Lesson Ten P.43

### Where have you been? أين كنت

**Shatha played a computer game** العاب الكومبيوتر **. How long did she play?**

**Read and found out** كم أستغرقت من الوقت




*Which is the longest river in the world ?* ما هو أطول نهر في العالم

*A The Mississippi*
*B The Nile*
*C The Amazon*

*Shatha was working on her computer in her room. Her mother shouted* صرخت *from the hall* صالة *. 'Shatha, what are you doing? It's your favourite programme* البرنامج المفضل *at 8 o'clock.'*

*' Homework* واجب بيتي *, Mum,' said Shatha. ' Oh, well, come to the sitting* غرفة الجلوس *room when you've finished* تكمل *.' Shatha wrote two more words.*

*'Right,' she thought* أعتقدت *. 'That's that. I've done* أنجزت *all my homework. I'll play this new game* لعبة *– Moon Rocket.'*

*She picked up* التقطت *a disk and put it into* وضعته في *the computer. She had to fly to* يطير *the moon in a rocket.* صاروخ

*Shatha's rocket took off* اقلع *. Danger* خطر *left! A monster!* وحش *Click on mouse. Dead. Next, danger right! A meteor* نيزك *! 'Quick* بسرعة *,' thought Shatha. ' Use the keyboard.' Bang!* دوي *Go on!*

*' Answer this question,' said a voice* صوت *. Shatha read a question on the computer screen.* شاشة الكومبيوتر

*' Click on B,' thought* فكر *Shatha. There were more monsters, more meteors, more questions, then these words – 'Congratulations* مبروك *! Land on the moon* لسطح القمر *.' Shatha's rocket landed on* هبط *the moon very slowly* ببطء *. The computer showed pictures* عرض صور *of the moon. There were dead volcanoes* براكين ساكنة *and huge deserts* صحراء *. In the sky* سماء *was Earth - our home.*

*' That was fun ,' thought Shatha , and turned the computer off* اطفاء الحاسوب *. She went to the sitting room.*

*' Shatha!' said her father. 'Where have you been? It's 10 o'clock. You've missed* فاتتك *your favourite programme. ' Oh,' said Shatha. ' I've been to the moon.'* كنت في القمر

## Lesson 10 Activity Book P.67

| | |
|---|---|
| العنوان | **1 Title** *Where have you been* |
| الشخصيات | **2 Characters** *Shatha and her mother* |
| عن ماذا كانت القصة | **3 What it is about** *It is about a computer games.* |
| ما الذي اعجبك او لم يعجبك في القصة | **4 Why liked / didn't like the story** *I liked it very much. It was interesting and I want to buy this game and played it myself.* |
| الكلمات الجديدة | **5 New words** *keyboard - bang - meteors - volcanoes* |

**(A) Find the odd one out. Circle the word.** أستخرج الغريب

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1- | المانيا *Germany* | الهند *India* | فرنسا *France* | سكوتلاند *Scotland* |
| 2- | فلفل *pepper* | نفط *oil* | قطن *cotton* | خضار *vegetables* |
| 3- | صاروخ *rocket* | سيارة *car* | المطاط *rubber* | طائرة *plane* |
| 4- | بركان *volcano* | حصن *fort* | معبد *temple* | كوخ *Shed* |

**(C) Write the past participles of the verbs in the word tree.**

أكتب صيغة التصريف الثالث للافعال التالية

| Verb | Past participle |
|---|---|
| 1- *Sweep* | s w e e **p** t |
| 2- *Eat* | e **a** t e n |
| 3- *Take* | t a **k** e n |
| 4- *Ride* | r **i** d d e n |
| 5- *Lose* | l o **s** t |
| 6- *Write* | w r i **t** t e n |
| 7- *Hear* | h e **a** r d |
| 8- *See* | s e e **n** |

↑

*Have you ever been to this country?* *Pakistan*

هل كنت يوما في هذا البلد ؟

**(D) Write Heba's questions.** أكتب اسئلة هبه

***Look at Jassim's answers and use the words in brackets.***

*Jassim is writing a letter.*

1- **Heba:** *Who are you writing to ? (you / write )*
**Jassim:** *I'm writing to my friend in London.*

2- **Heba:** *What are you writing about ? (you / write)*
**Jassim:** *I'm writing about elephants in the zoo.*

3- **Heba:** *Where do elephants com from ? (elephants / come)*
**Jassim:** *Elephants ? They come from Africa and India.*

**(E) Write two short paragraphs about Iraq.** أكتب مقطعين عن العراق

***Paragraph 1 : Describe Iraq .*** / سؤال الانشاء للامتحان التحريري /

- *how big is it*
- *what they grow there*
- *how many people live there.*
- *what they make*

*Iraq is quite a big country* دولة كبيرة *and it has a big population* نسبة سكان عالية. *There are about 30 million people live in Iraq. Iraq grows* يزرع *wheat* حنطة, *rice* رز *, dates* تمر *, fruit* فاكهة *and vegetables* خضار. *Oil is the most important industry* صناعة *in Iraq.*

*If you visit Iraq, there are a lot of historical* تاريخي *places to visit in Ur* اور, *Babylon* بابل *and other interesting places* أماكن جميلة. *You can eat delicious* لذيذ *food* طعام *in the Iraqi restaurants* مطاعم.

# UNIT SIX

## Unit Six Lesson One P.44

القطعة للامتحان التحريري

## A Japanese pen-friend صديق بالمراسلة من اليابان

*Fuad wanted a pen-friend. He advertised in a magazine*

يريد صديق بالمراسلة أعلن مجلة

*for young people. He got this letter from a boy in Japan.*

للشباب وصلته هذه الرسالة من فتى من اليابان

**Read the letter and answer the questions in your Activity Book.**

**PO Box 261.**
**Soma.**
**Honshu,**
**Japan**
**1 2th April**

*Dear Fuod ,*

*I read your name in a magazine. Would you like to be my*

قرأ مجلة هل تحب

*pen - friend? I hope so. I am a Japanese boy and I am*

أتمنى ذلك

*thirteen years old. As you can see, I live in a small town called Soma. My house is very near the sea. My favourite pastimes*

قرب البحر أفضل تسلية

*are fishing and collecting stamps.*

السمك جمع الطوابع

*What is Iraq like? Japan is not very big, but it is very beautiful. There are a number of large cities as well as small*

مدن كبيرة

*towns and villages. We have many mountains, rivers and*

قرى جبال أنهار

*lakes. Japan is very green because it rains a lot in summer.*

بحيرات تمطر

*The wettest month is September. In winter it is very cold and sometimes it snows.*

تثلج

*Would you like to visit Japan one day? There are lots of*

تزور

*interesting things to see and do. For example, you can visit*

ممتع اشياء

*Disneyland, go to a baseball match or learn to do judo. You can* تتعلم الجودو *also visit lovely gardens or go to see a traditional Japanese play.* حدائق جميلة مسرحية يابانية تقليدية

*Please write and tell me all about yourself and your country.* أرجوك خبرني عن نفسك

Yours.
Yuki Ono

## Lesson 1 Activity Book P.69

**(A)** **Read the letter on page44 of your Student's Book quickly. Match the three main paragraphs to these phrases and complete the sentences.** أقرأ الرسالة السابقة . أملأ الفراغات

| What Japan is like | Yuki and his house | things to do in Japan |
|---|---|---|

**Paragraph 1:** is about *Yuki and his house.*
**Paragraph 2:** is about *What Japan is like.*
**Paragraph 3:** is about *things to do in Japan.*

**(B)** **Read the letter more carefully and answer these questions.** أقرأ الرسالة وأجب عن الاسئلة

1- *What do you know about Yuki ?* ماذا تعرف عن يوكي

| | |
|---|---|
| الاسم **Name :** | Yuki Ono |
| العمر **Age :** | 13 |
| الجنسية **Nationality :** | Japanese |
| المدينة **Town :** | Soma |
| الهوايات **Likes / interests :** | Fishing and collecting stamps. |

2- *What is Japan like ?* كيف هي اليابان

| | |
|---|---|
| **Size :** | Not very big |
| **Things that make it beautiful :** | Many mountains, rivers and lakes. It is very green. |
| **Weather - in summer :** | Rainy |
| **- in winter** | Cold and it snows |

3- *What can visitors do in Japan?* ماذا يمكن ان تفعل في اليابان

*You can visit Disney Land, go to a baseball match or learn to do Judo, visit the lovely gardens or go to see a traditional Japanese play.*

لاحظ /الكلمات الرابطة في الجمل

1- **And** و
تستخدم في ربط الجمل والافكار المتوافقة
*I bought a watch for Huda and a sweater for Ahmed .*

2- **But** لكن
تستخدم في ربط الجمل والافكار المتناقضة
*He bought a CD player, but it didn't work.*

3- **Because** بسبب
تستخدم في ربط جملة السبب بجملة النتيجة
ويتبعها دائما سبب سواء كانت بداية أو وسط الجملة
*The car won't start because there isn't any petrol in it.*

4- **Or** أو
تستخدم للتخيير
*What would you like to drink tea or coffee.*

5- **As well as** بالاضافة الى ذلك
تستخدم للتخيير
*In the zoo , there are wild animals , fish , snakes as well as birds*

## Lesson 2 Activity Book P.70

**A** Look at Yuki's letter on page 44 again. Find sentences with the following link words and phrases. Write the sentences.

أقرأ الرسالة السابقة . وأوجد ذات الكلمات الرابطة وأكتبها

| 1 and | 2 but | 3 because | 4 or | 5 as well as |
|---|---|---|---|---|

1- *I am Japanese and I am thirteen years old.*
2- *Japan is not very big , but it is very beautiful .*
3- *Japan is very green because it rains a lot in summer.*
4- *You can go to a baseball match or learn to do Judo.*
5- *There are a number of large cities as well as small towns and villages.*

**B** Use the linking wors and phrases to complete the sentences below.

أستخدم الكلمات الرابطة وأكمل الجمل التالية:

1- *Use but to link two ideas of different kinds.* لربط الجمل المختلفة
2- *Use because to give a reason for something.* لذكر السبب
3- *Use or when you can choose between two things.* للاختيار بين أثنين.
4- *Use and to link two ideas of the same kind.* لربط الافكار المتشابهة
5- *Use as well as to include extra choices in a list.*
لاضافة اختيارات اخرى في القائمة

**C Now complete these sentences. Use each of the five link words or expressions once only.** استخدم الكلمات الرابطة لربط الجمل التالية

1- *The car won't start. There isn't any petrol in it.*
– *The car won't start because there isn't any petrol in it.*
2- *I bought a watch for Nadia. I bought a sweater for Amna.*
– *I bought a watch for Nadia and a sweater for Amna.*
3- *There are birds insects in the zoo. There are also large animals like tigers, lions and elephants.*
– *In the zoo there are birds, insects as well as large animals like tigers, lions and elephants.*
4- *Youssef bought a CD player. It didn't work.*
– *Youssef bought a CD but, it didn't work.*
5- *Do you like the red shirt ? Do you like the blue one better ?*
– *Do you like the red shirt or the blue one ?*

**D Nationalities** الجنسيات

**Examples :**

– *A person from Japan has Japanese nationality.* تكون صفة الجنسية
– *A person France has French nationality.* مشتقة من اسم البلد

*Sometimes the adjective is completely different.*

**Examples :**

– *A person from Holland has Dutch nationality.* تكون احيانا

*We often use these letters to make the adjectives :*

صيغة الجنسية مختلفة عن الاسم

*i , ian , an , n , ish.* غالبا نشتق صيغة الجنسية من اسم الدولة باضافة الحروف التالية

حفظ – املاء / مهم /

أكتب الجنسيات

| –i | | |
|---|---|---|
| عراق | Iraq | Iraqi |
| البحرين | Bahrain | Bahraini |
| عمان | Oman | Omani |
| يمن | Yemen | Yemeni |
| باكستان | Pakistan | Pakistani |
| قطر | Qatar | Qatari |

| – ian , –an , –n | | |
|---|---|---|
| كندا | Canada | Canadian |
| ايطاليا | Italy | Italian |
| الهند | India | Indian |
| فلسطين | Palestine | Palestinian |
| امريكا | America | American |
| المانيا | Germany | German |

| –ish | | |
|---|---|---|
| انكلترا | England | English |
| اسبانيا | Spain | Spanish |
| ايرلندا | Ireland | Irish |
| تركيا | Turkey | Turkish |
| السويد | Sweeden | Swedish |
| سكوتلاند | Scotland | Scottish |

**لاحظ** / لكتابة رسالة شخصية. انتبه للترتيب التالي

عنوان المرسل اليه

Dear اسم المرسل اليه ,

المقدمة
------------------------------------------------
------------------------------------------------

موضوع الرسالة
------------------------------------------------
------------------------------------------------
------------------------------------------------
------------------------------------------------

الخاتمة وطلب الرد
------------------------------------------------
------------------------------------------------
------------------------------------------------

*Please, write and tell me about yourself*

Yours ,

اسم المرسل



**نموذج رسالة** / رد على رسالة يوكي

**(E) Imagine Yuki is your pen-friend.**

**Write a replay to his letter in your copybook. Follow these steps.**

**تخيل ان ( يوكي ) صديقك . أكتب رد ارسالته واتبع الخطوات التالية**

**سؤال الانشاء للامتحان التحريري**

12 AL - Harthia Street,
Baghdad ,
Iraq ,
25th April

Dear Yuki ,

*I'm very happy to receive استلمت your letter and I'd like to be your pen-friend صديق بالمراسلة . I live in Baghdad. My house is near the biggest mall in the city. My favourite مفضل pastimes are playing football and going out eating or shopping.*

*My country (Iraq) is quite big and it is very beautiful. There are large cities, small towns and villages قرى . And there are two long rivers أنهار along the country.*

*Would you like to visit Iraq? There are a lot of interesting things to see. For example مثلا , you can visit the historical places أماكن تاريخية in Babylon, Ur and the city of Hatra الحضر .*

*You can also visit the museums متاحف of Baghdad, they are great رائع . There are also a lot of malls, cafés and restaurants where you can enjoy تستمتع and eat the delicious لذيذ Iraqi food.*

*Please write and tell me more about yourself.*

Yours

Ahmed

## Unit Six Lesson Three P.45

### Samar's pen-friend صديقة سمر بالمراسلة



**What did Dana say**

Dana : [1] e
Samar : *I'm writing a letter .*
Dana : [2] g
Samar : *I'm writing to Judy .*
Dana : [3] c
Samar : *She's my pen - friend .*
Dana : [4] a
Samar : *In Canada . She's Canadian .*
Dana : [5] f
Samar : *I advertised in a magazine for a pen-friend.*
Dana : [6] h
Samar : *Of course you can.*
Dana : [7] b
Samar : *Of course they don't. They come from countries all over the world .*
Dana : [8] i
Samar : *Yes, they are. Judy sent them to me.*
Dana : [9] d
Samar : *Yes, I have. I'll get it for you*

(4) a) *Where does she live ?*
(7) b) *And do all pen - friends come from Canada ?*
(3) c) *Who's Judy ?*
(9) d) *Have you got the name of the magazine ?*
(1) e) *What are you doing , Samar ?*
(5) f) *How did you find her ?*
(2) g) *Who are you writing to ?*
(6) h) *Oh , can I do that too ?*
(8) i) *Are those photographs of Canada ?*



## Lesson 3 Activity Book P.72

**Read SB45. Write short answer to these questions.**

أكتب اجابة قصيرة لهذه الاسئلة

1- *What nationality do you think Samar and Dana are?* – *Iraqi*
2- *In which countries can you find pen-friends?*
– *In countries all over the world.*
3- *Where did Samar get the photos of Canada?*
– *From July ( her pen-friend)*
4- *Why did Dana ask for the name of the magazine?*
– *She wanted to find a pen-friend.*

## Unit Six Lesson Four P.46

### Which one is Yuki? أين هو يوكي ؟




أرسل وصف
Yuki sent this description to Fuad.

تقريبا قصير شعر أسود قصير ارتدي
*I am quite short and I have short black hair. I will be wearing*

تميز
*a T-shirt and a green jacket at the airport. You will recognize*

والدي بسهولة نظارة
*my parents easily. My father is very tall and he has glasses.*

يلبس بدلة سوداء أقصر
*He always wears a dark suit. My mother is shorter than my*

*father. Her hair is grey. She always wears a kimono.*
شعرها أشيب الكيمونو ( الزي الياباني )

## Lesson 4 Activity Book P.72

**A** 36 **Read these sentences. Then listen to Fuad and his father and complete them.** أكمل الجمل التالية

1- *Fuad and his father are going to* – *Japan*
2- *They will go on the* – *17th*
3- *They will fly to* – *Tokyo*
4- *They will be there for* – *Twelve days*
5- *They will fly on* – *Iraqi Airways*
6- *The flight will take about* – *7 hours*

**B** 37 **Listen and answer the question.** أستمع للمحادثة ثم اجب عن الاسئلة

**Fuad** wrote كتب **to Yuki and , two** weeks later , **he had a replay** جواب
**Now Fuad is** telling يخبر **his father about Yuki's letter.**

**Will Fuad meet Yuki in Japan ?** yes , he will

**Now read these sentences. Then listen again and write notes.**

***Some sentences are wrong. Write a cross next to them and make a note of the right answer. Some are right, but not complete. Make a note of the extra points.***

بعض الجمل خطا ضع علامة ☒ امامها ثم صحح الجملة وضع الجمل الصحيحة

1- *Yuki's parents will meet them at the airport.* and Yuki
2- *Yuki will stay in a hotel.* ☒ *At his uncle's house.*
3- *Fuad and his father will stay there too.* ☒ *not father.*
4- *Fuad's father going to Japan for a holiday.* ☒ *to work.*
5- *Yuki told Fuad which clothes to bring.* ☒ *No.*
6- *Fuad will give Yuki a present.* *Iraqi stamps.*

**(C) Find words in Yuki's description on Page 46 of your Student's Book that mean the following:**

**أكتب مرادفات الكلمات التالية من وصف يوكي**

1- *know* recognize 2- *father and mother* parents الوالدين

3- *a Japanese dress* kimono

**The Future continuous tense**

**زمن المستقبل المستمر**

**Study these examples and complete the rule below.**

أقرا الامثلة التالية واكمل القاعدة

1- *I will be wearing a T-shirt.*

– ------------------------------------

2- *Don't phone Rami between 7 and 8 O'clock tonight.*

– *He will be doing his homework.*

القاعدة **Rule : To make the Future continuous tense,**

**Use: will + be + verb with ing**

- يستخدم زمن المستقبل للتعبير عن شيء سيكون موجود أو مستمر بالحدوث في وقت محدد في المستقبل ويكون حسب القاعدة

**فاعل + will + be + V. + ing**

**Now answer these questions**

1- *What will you be doing between 7 and 8 O'clock ?*

– *I will be watching the football match between 7 and 8 O'clock tonight.*

2- *What will you be doing between midnight and 6 O'clock tomorrow morning?*

– *I will be sleeping between midnight and 6 O'clock tomorrow.*

**(E) Write a description.** أكتب وصف لنفسك لكي يعرفك صديق بالمراسلة

***Imagine your pen-friend is coming to visit you. You and your parents are going to meet him or her at the airport. Write a description so that your friend will recognize you.***

سؤال امتحان وزاري

*I am quite tall and I have short blond hair. I will be wearing a green T-shirt and black trousers at the airport.*

*I will be at the airport with my father and mother. You will recognize us easily. My father is very tall and he has glasses. He always wears a dark suit.*

## Unit Six Lesson Five P.47

### Fuad meets Yuki فؤاد يلتقي يوكي



لاحظ طريقة التعارف

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yuki : | *Hello, are you Fuad?* | Yuki : | *This is my father. Dad, this is Mr Salim and this is Fuad.* |
| Fuad : | *Yes. And you must be Yuki. Hello .* | Fuad : | *How do you do, sir?* |
| Yuki : | *How do you do? Come and meet my parents .* (How do you do = كيف الحال، meet = قابل، parents = والدي) | Mr.Ono : | *How do you do ?* كيف الحال *You are very welcome.* اهلا بكم |

*Yuki introduced Fuad to his parents at the airport. Then they all went to Yuki's uncle's house by car. Yuki's father drove the car on the left. On the way, Fuad noticed many other strange things. Some people were wearing traditional clothes. The signs above the shops were in Japanese. Fuad could not understand a word, but it was a very interesting journey.*

(introduced عرف، airport مطار، went ذهب، drove ساق، left يسار، noticed لاحظ، strange things أشياء غريبة، traditional تقليدي، clothes ملابس، above the shops فوق المتجر، understand يفهم، interesting journey رحلة ممتعة)

*At the house Fuad and his uncle met the rest of Yuki's family. Yuki's uncle is a huge man. At first , Fuad was a little afraid of him , but Mr Mitsubishi was very kind and friendly. Yuki's brother , Giro , is sixteen. He is tall , thin and very quiet. His sister, Reiko, is the opposite. She is seven and she talks a lot. She spoke to Fuad in Japanese because she does not speak English. She laughs a lot too. Everyone was very friendly.*

(rest بقية، family عائلة، huge man رجل ضخم، afraid خائف، kind لطيف، friendly ودود، tall طويل، quiet هادىء، opposite عكسه، talks تحدث، spoke تحدث، laughs ضحك، Everyone كل واحد، friendly ودود)

## Lesson 5 Activity Book P.74

**(A) Read page47 of your SB's and find words that mean the following**

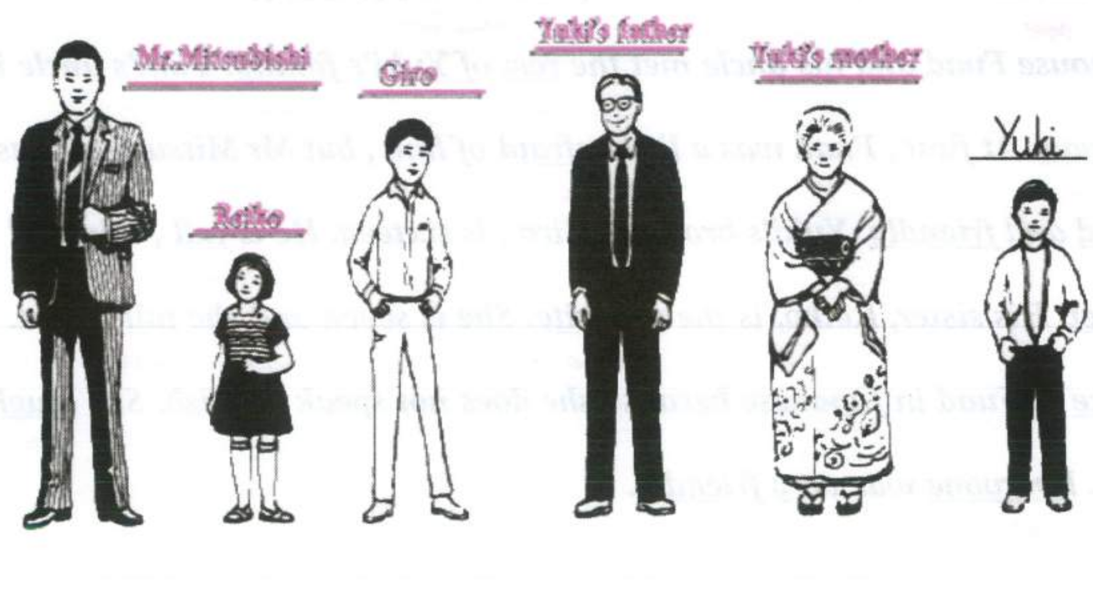
**أقرأ النص في كتاب الطالب واوجد كلمات مرادفة لما ياتي**

1- *While they were driving to the house* *on the way.* في الطريق
2- *Saw* *noticed* لاحظ
3- *New to him* *strange* شيء غريب / جديد
4- *The opposite of 'modern'* *traditional* تقليدي
5- *Names and notices* *signs* علامات
6- *Did not know the meaning of* *couldn't understand a word* لا يفهم المعنى
7- *The other people (in Yuki's family)* *the rest* البقية
8- *Frightened by* *afraid of* يخاف من

**(B) Answer the questions about the text on page47 of your Student's Book.** **أجب عن الاسئلة التالية**

1- *What the first strange thing that Fuad noticed?* *Cars drive on the left.*
2- *Who are these people ?*
*a) Mr Mitsubishi* *Yuki's uncle.*
*b) Giro* *Yuki's brother.*
*c) Reiko* *Yuki's sister.*
3- *Who is*
*a) the tallest* الاطول *person in Yuki's family?.* *Mr Mitsubishi*
*b) The youngest* الاصغر *?* *Reiko*

**(C) Label the pictures.**



**(D) Compare the people in Yuki's family .** قارن بين الاشخاص في عائلة يوكي

**Use the correct forms of these adjectives to complete the sentences:** مستخدما الصيغة الصحيحة للمقارنة

| Young | tall | plump | big | small | short | old |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| شاب | طويل | سمين | ضخم | صغير | قصير | كبير بالسن |

1- *Yuki is younger than Giro but older than Riko.*
2- *Mrs Ono is shorter and plumper than Mr Ono.*
3- *Mr Mitsubishi is bigger than Mr Ono.*
4- *Riko is the smallest person in the family and Mr Mitsubishi is the tallest.*

## Unit Six Lesson Six P.48

## Fuad first meal in Japan   أول وجبة طعام لفؤاد في اليابان







**MrsOno :** *Come and eat , Fuad .* (تفضل  كل)
*Are you hungry ?* جائع

**Fuad :** *Yes , I am . but where Do I sit ?* أين أجلس

**Yuki :** *We don't sit on chair when we eat. We kneel on the floor , like this* (الارض)

**Fuad :** *I see. We sit* نجلس *on the floor in my house*





**MrsOno:** *Let's eat then .* لناكل اذا

**Fuad :** *What are these ?* ماهذه

**Yuki :** *Chopsticks. In Japan we* (عيدان الطعام اليابانية) *Always eat with chopsticks.*

**Fuad :** *Oh ! In my country we Usually eat with knives ,* سكين *Forks and spoons.*
(شوكة  ملعقة)





| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fuad :** | *This is very nice fish. How do you cook it ?* | **Fuad :** | *It's <u>harder</u>* أصعب *with chopsticks.* |
| **MrsOno :** | *We don't cook it.* لا نطبخ | **Yuki :** | *You'll learn.* ستتعلم |
| | *This is raw fish.* سمك نيء | **Fuad :** | *Or I'll be hungry !* أو سابقى جائع |
| | *We eat it with a sauce.* مع الصلصة | | |







| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fuad :** | *Do you <u>cook</u> the <u>meat</u> ?* هل تطبخين اللحم | **Fuad :** | *<u>Really</u>! At home my mother* حقا *always cooks the fish.* |
| **MrsOno:** | *Of course. We always cook meat . have some of these <u>Vegetables</u> .* تناول بعض هذه الخضروات | **MrsOno:** | *Well , sometimes I cook fish , but I like it this way .* أحبه بهذه الطريقة |
| **Fuad :** | *Oh , thanks . Well , it's <u>different</u> from home, but it tastes nice.* | | |

## Lesson 6 Activity Book P.76

**(A) Read pages 48 and 49 of your Student Book and tick the true statements.**

اشر بعلامة ✓ على الجملة الصحيحة .

| | | Japan | Iraq |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1- | *People kneel on the floor when they eat.* | ✓ | ☐ |
| 2- | *People sometimes sit on the floor when they eat.* | ☐ | ✓ |
| 3- | *People always cook fish.* | ☐ | ✓ |
| 4- | *People always cook meat* | ☐ | ✓ |
| 5- | *People sometimes eat with knives, forks and spoons.* | ☐ | ✓ |

**(B) Complete these sentences about Japan.** أكمل الجمل التالية عن اليابان

**Use** *always, sometimes* **or** *never.*

1- *People always kneel on the floor when they eat.*
2- *People never sit on the floor when they eat*
3- *People always eat with chopsticks.*
4- *People never use knives, forks and spoons.*
5- *People sometimes eat raw fish.*
6- *People always cook meat.*



**(C) Use your answers in Exercises A and B to write about the differences between Japan and Iraq.**

مهم في الامتحان التحريري

أستخدم الجمل السابقة لكتابة الاختلافات بين العراق واليابان

1- *In Japan, people always kneel on the floor when they eat, but in Iraq, we sometimes sit on the floor when we eat.*
2- *In Japan people always eat with chopsticks, but in Iraq people use spoons to eat.*
3- *In Japan people sometimes eat raw fish , but in Iraq people never eat raw fish they cook fish.*

## Unit Six Lesson Seven P.50

### A postcard from Fuad بطاقة بريدية من فؤاد

**Hi Salih,**

*Japan is wonderful.* رائعة *Yuki's family have been really kind.* لطيف *They've taken me everywhere. I've visited Disneyland that was fantastic. I've also been to a traditional Japanese play.* مسرحية *I didn't understand* لم أفهم *a word, but it was interesting* ممتع *to see. Japanese food* طعام *is delicious.* لذيذ *I've even tried some raw fish* سمك نيء *and it was quite good.*

*I've bought a new camera for you.*

*I hope you'll like it.*

**See you soon.**

**Fuod**



**Salih Al 'Wasiti**
**P.O. Box 437**
**Basra**
**IRAQ**



## Lesson 7 Activity Book P.77

**A** 40 **Listen to Hisham reading his postcard and answer The questions. Write notes.**

أستمع لقراءة البطاقة البريدية في الصف ثم اجب عن الاسئلة التالية

1- *Where is Mustafa on holiday ?* *France*

2- *Where does he come from ?* *Iraq*

**Listen again and answer these questions.**

3- *What famous places has he visited ?*
*The Eiffel Tower and the Louver.*

4- *What does he say about French food ?* *different but nice.*

5- *What has he bought ?* *Clothes and a CD .*

**(B) Write a postcard in your copybook.**

أكتب بطاقة بريدية

**Imagine you are a visitor on holiday in Iraq.**



سؤال الانشاء للامتحان التحريري

## نموذج بطاقة بريدية *Postcard*

***Hi John ,***

*I arrived Baghdad last week; I'm staying with my friend's family. They are very kind but the weather here is very hot, however I'm enjoying my time. I visited a lot of interesting places. For example , AL- Zawraa Park , the Baghdadi museum and a lot of malls and cafés. people here are very kind and the Iraqi food is delicious. I've even tried a traditional Iraqi food , it is "Dulma" I liked it very much. In fact , it is a wonderful holiday.*

*I've bought a new camera for you . I hope you'll like it.*

***See you soon***

***Samir***



***John Smith***
***P.O.Box47***
***London***
***England***



## *Lesson 8 Activity Book P.80*

**(B) Describe these two men .** أوصف هولاء الاشخاص

*1- Tom*



*2- Mike*



1- **Tome** *is very tall and quite thin. He is wearing a black jacket and glasses.*

2- **Mike** *is quite short and a bit fat. He has long brown hair. He is wearing a green T-shirt and Yellow trains.*

**C) Write three sentences saying**

a) **What you will be doing at 7 O'clock this evening.**

b) **What you will be doing on Friday .**

c) **What you think you will be doing when you are 25 years old.**

1- (a) *I will be studying at 7 O'clock this evening.*

2- (b) *On Friday , I will be visiting my grandmother*

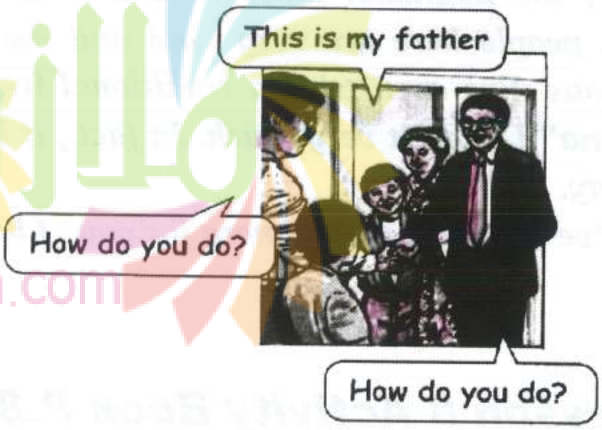
3- (c) *When I am 25 years old, I think I will be working in a computer company.* شركة كومبيوتر

## Unit Six Lesson Nine P.51

### Round up راجع ماذا تعلمت في الوحدة السادسة

1- **Described people.** وصف الاشخاص 2 - **Practised introductions.** التعارف

- *He's very tall and thin.*
- *He's short and plump.*
- *He has grey hair.*
- *He wears glasses.*
- *She has long, dark hair.*
- *She's wearing a white blouse and a blue skirt.*






التحدث عن المستقبل

3- **Talked about things that will happen in the future and continue for some time.**

- *All continuous tenses describe something that goes on for some time.*

جميع الازمنة المستمرة تصف حدث يستمر لوقت محدد

**Examples:** لاحظ الامثلة التالية (تذكر)

a) *Yesterday, I was watching TV when Abla rang me.*

*(Past continuous)* الماضي المستمر

b) *I'm sitting here thinking about what I'd like to eat.*

*(Present continuous)* المضارع المستمر

c) *At this time on Thursday I will be playing basketball.*

*(Future continuous)* المستقبل المستمر

## Lesson 9 Activity Book P.81

**A** 🎧 41 **Listen to men, Jim and Tom, talking.** استمع للمحادثة
**Write short answers to questions 1 to 4 .** واكتب أجوبة قصيرة

1- *Where is Jim going on holiday ?* *to Italy*
2- *Why won't he go in the summer ?* *It's too hot .*
3- *What are the best months to go ?* *May and September.*
4- *Why does he like taking his children to Italian restaurants?*
*They are welcome.*

**Tick the things Jim will do in Italy.**

ضع اشارة على الاشياء التي سيفعلها (Jim) في ايطاليا

5- *In Italy Jim will*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ✓ | Go to the museum | يذهب الى المتحف | ✓ | Going climbing | يذهب للتسلق |
| | eat lots of fish | ياكل السمك | | Go to the museum | يذهب الى السينما |
| | Going swimming | يذهب للسباحة | ✓ | eat lots of pizzas | ياكل البيتزا |

## Unit Six Lesson Ten P.52

### A wolf in the forest ذئب في الغابة



*After a plane crash, a family was lost in a forest.*
بعد عطل الطائرة فقدت عائلة في الغابة
*What happened to them?* ماذا حصل لها ؟



*John Harper, a Canadian, was flying his small plane. With him were*
كان يطير طائرة صغيرة

*his wife, Clare, and his two children, Lucy, aged four and Ben, aged*
زوجته أطفاله عمره

*nine. They were flying over a forest. Suddenly, the engine stopped.*
فوق الغابة فجاة توقف المحرك

'What's the matter ? Why has the engine stopped?' asked Clare.
ما الامر

'I don't know,' said John.
He tried to start it again, but nothing happened.
حاول مرة اخرى لا يحدث شيء

'It's no good,' said John. 'It won't start. We're going down.'
ننزل

John was lucky. He found a clear place between the trees and landed
محظوظ وجد مكان واضح اشجار هبط

the plane. Nobody was hurt. They climbed out and looked around.
لم يصبب أحد تسلق نظر حوله

'Where are we?' asked Clare.
'I don't know,' answered John.
'Well, we can't stay here,' said Clare. 'Which way do we go?'
يبقى

'Hey, Dad ! Look !' said Ben. He pointed to some trees. 'There's a big
يؤشر

dog up there near the trees.'
كلب كبير قرب الاشجار

'That's not a dog. It's a wolf,' said John.
ذئب

'Is it dangerous?' asked Clare.
خطر

'No,' said John. 'Wolves don't hurt people.'
لا تؤذي الناس

The wolf came towards them, then moved away, came towards them
تتجاهه تحرك بعيد

again and moved away again.
'I think he wants us to follow him,' said Ben.
يريد نتبع

'Well, I don't know where we are. Maybe he does,' said John.
لا اعرف

'Let's follow him.'
لنتبعه

They followed the wolf through the trees. Every now and again, the
خلال الاشجار

wolf stopped, looked at them and then moved off again. After about two hours, they came to a road. Just off the road was a village.
طريق نتبع قرية

'Thank God,' said John.
شكرا لله

'We can phone from the village.'
يتصل بالهاتف

'Dad, where's the wolf ?' asked Ben.
They looked around, but the wolf was not there anymore.
نظروا حولهم ولكنهم لم يروا الذئب

## Lesson 10 Activity Book P.81

| | |
|---|---|
| العنوان | 1 **Title** *Awolf in the forest* |
| الشخصيات | 2 **Characters** *John Harber (the father), Clare (the mother)Lucky and Ben.* |
| عن ماذا كانت القصة | 3 **What it is about** *It is about a family lost in the forest who was saved by a wolf.* |
| ما الذي اعجبك او لم يعجبك في القصة | 4 **Why liked / didn't like the story** *I liked it because I realized that wolves don't hurt people and they may help people.* |
| الكلمات الجديدة | 5 **New words** *wolf* ذئب – *through* خلال – *dangerous* خطر *crash* يكسر – *flying* يطير – *forest* غابة |

**A** **Which words go together? Choose the correct words from the box and write them in the spaces below.** أي الكلمات تاتي سوية

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Magazine* | *postcard* | *camera* | *kneel* | *Airport* | *Lake* |

1- *photos* (صور) *camera* (كاميرا) 3- *advertize* (اعلان) *magazine* (مجلة)

2- *plane* (طائرة) *airport* (مطار) 4- *boat* (قارب) *lake* (بحيرة)

## (B) Fill in the word tree.

أكتب صيغة التصريف الثالث للافعال التالية

*Where do people use these?* Chopsticks عيدان للأكل

1- *The opposite of 'hot'*
2- *It's between 2 and 4*
3- *Smaller than a city , bigger than a village*
4- *The fourth month of the year.*
5- *When you use a question , you ....*
6- *The opposite of 'start'*
7- *They live in the sea*
8- *You're in it now.*
9- *Yes , I agree.*
10- *It gives us light and heat.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | c | o | l | d | |
| t | h | r | e | e | |
| t | o | w | n | | |
| a | p | r | i | l | |
| a | s | k | | | |
| s | t | o | p | | |
| f | i | s | h | | |
| s | c | h | o | o | l |
| o | k | | | | |
| | s | u | n | | |

## (C) Find the odd one out. Circle the word. أستخرج الغريب

1- *uncle* (عم) *brother* (أخ) *friend* (صديق) *sister* (أخت) — **friend**

4- *snow* (ثلج) *mountain* (جبل) *lake* (بحيرة) *river* (مدينة) — **snow**

2- *jacket* (جاكيت) *glasses* (نظارات) *t-shirt* (تي شيرت) *kimono* (الزي الياباني) — **glasses**

5- *town* (مدينة صغيرة) *village* (قرية) *beach* (ساحل) *city* (مدينة) — **beach**

3- *book* (كتاب) *copybook* (دفتر) *magazine* (مجلة) *radio* (راديو) — **radio**

6- *knife* (سكين) *cup* (كوب) *fork* (شوكة) *spoon* (ملعقة) — **cup**

## (D) Complete the sentences with the correct words. أكمل الجمل التالية

| chopstick | uncle | arrivals hall | postcard | kimono | plump |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

1- *We meet people coming off a plane in the* arrivals hall . قاعة الوصول
2- *Some Japanese women wear a traditional Japanese dress called a* kimono.
3- *If somebody is a bit fat, it is nicer to say he is* plump.
4- *People eat with* chopsticks *in Japan.*
5- *A* postcard *usually has a picture and a stamp on it .*
6- *My* uncle *is my father's or my mother's brother.*

**(E) Join these sentences together using suitable link words or phrases. You may have to leave out some words in the second sentences.** أربط الجمل التالية مستخدما ادوات ربط مناسبة

1- *I'd like to go to the football match. I'm too tired.*
– *I'd like to go to the football match, but I'm too tired.*
2- *Rashid was very happy. He found a pen-friend in France.*
– *Rashid was very happy because he found a pen-friend in France.*
3- *Vegetarians eat rice and fish. They eat eggs, fruit and vegetables too.*
– *Vegetarians eat rice and fish as well as eggs , fruit and vegetables.*
4- *She won't talk to me. She won't phone me.*
– *She won't talk to me or phone me.*

القطعة دراسة للامتحان التحريري

**(F) Read and answer the questions. Write short answers.** أقرأ وأجب عن الاسئلة باجوبة قصيرة

*Amal has a pen-friend* صديق بالمراسلة *called Kate. Kate lives in Washington* واشنطن *, the capital* عاصمة *city of America. Last month, she visited Amal and her family*عائلة *. Amal, her mother and her young sister were at Baghdad Airport* مطار *to meet* يلتقي *Kate. Amal's father was not thee because he was working. They drove* ساق *to Amal's house. Amal and her mother cooked* طبخ *an evening meal*وجبة المساء *. They cooked rice* الرز *, fish* سمك *and vegetables*خضار *. They did not cook any meat because Kate is a vegetarian*شخص نباتي *. That means she does not eat meat.*

*Kate's pastimes* تسلية *are taking photographs* التقاط الصور *and collecting pictures* جمع الصور *of the birds*الطيور *. The next day, Friday, Amal's father took the two girls out in his car looking for birds. Kate was very happy because she got lots of photographs of birds that live in Iraq but don't live in America.*

*Amal took Kate to Zawraa Park* متنزه الزوراء *and to the National Museum*المتحف الوطني *. Kate really* حقا *liked the museum. In particular* خاصة *, she liked the old jewellery* المصوغات القديمة *and the statues*التماثيل *. She took photographs of them, of course.*

*Kate had a wonderful* رائع *time in Iraq. She came tp Iraq for two weeks, but she stayed for three weeks. Next year, Amal and her mother will visit Kate's family in America. Amal is very excited* مسرورة *about this.*

1- *What nationality is Kate ?* America .
2- *How many people met Kate at the airport ?* Three.
3- *Why didn't Amal's father go to the airport ?* He was working.
4- *What month did Kate arrive in Iraq ?* The month before the present one.
5- *Why didn't they have meat for dinner ?* Because Kate doesn't eat meat.
6- *What were Amal's father , Amal and Kate looking for ?* Birds.
7- *Which place in Iraq did Kate really like ?* The museum .
8- *What did she photographs ?* Birds , old jewellery مجوهرات and statues تماثيل.
9- *How long did Kate stay in Iraq ?* Three weeks.
10- *Who will travel to America with Amal ?* Her mother.

## G Write a postcard home أكتب بطاقة بريدية الى عائلتك

***Imagine YOU ARE Kate.***

***Write a postcard from Iraq to your family.***

سؤال الانشاء للامتحان التحريري

**Dear Mam and Dad ,**

*I'd like to tell you that I'm really happy here in Baghdad . Amal's family is very kind. Yesterday , Amal's father took us to AL – Zaraa Park, we saw a lot of birds, I took a lot of photos .*

*The Iraqi food is delicious; Amal's mother cooked a fine Iraqi dish. I also want to tell you that we visited the National Museum, it is great. I've bought traditional Iraqi jewellery for you. I hope you will like it.*

**See you soon**

**Kate**



**Mom and Dad**
**15th Rese Street**
**Washington**
**The USA**

# UNIT SEVEN

## Unit Seven Lesson One P.53

### Environment, safety & Health

الصحة / السلامة / البيئة

## Instructions تعليمات

أضيف الماء واخلطه مع الطحين

A **Add water and mix with the flour**




لا تترك المفاتيح في السيارة

B **Don't leave keys in the car**



لا تضع طبق ساخن على الطاولة

C **Don't put hot plate on the table**





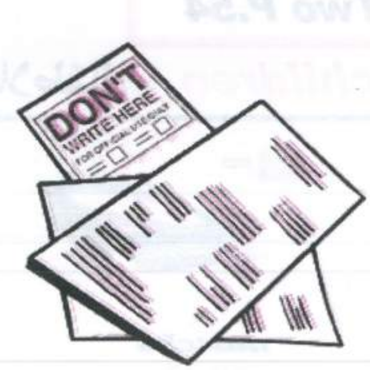
أبتعد عن العشب

D **Keep off the grass**



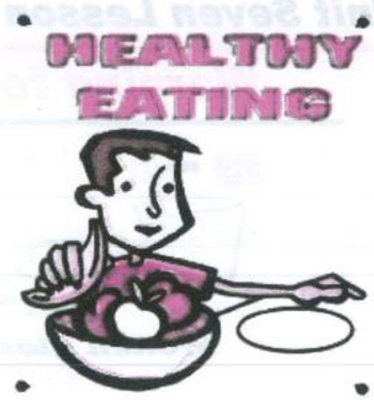

لا تكتب هنا

E **Don't write in this space**




تناول كثيراً من الفاكهة والخضار

F **Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables**




1 Keep off the grass.
2 Don't write in this space.
3 Add water and mix with the flour.
4 Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.
5 Don't leave keys in the car.
6 Don't put hot plates on the table.

## Lesson 1 Activity Book P.86

### Imperative sentences الجمل الامرية

*You can use the imperative to give instructions, orders and warnings.*
تستخدم الجمل الامرية ( مبدوءة بفعل ) لاعطاء توجيهات أو أوامر أو تحذيرات

*The imperative is the base form, the infinitive, of a verb.*

**Examples:**

*Instruction* تعليمات : **Mix two eggs with the flour and water.**
*Order* أوامر : **Come here.**
**Come here , please . (This is more polite)** أكثر أدب
*Warning* تحذير : **Look both ways before you cross the road.**

*To make a negative imperative, use* **Do not ( Don't ) or Never** *before the infinitive*
للأمر بالنهي أو المنع نستخدم

**Examples:**

*Don't* + فعل مجرد أو *never* + فعل مجرد

*Don't talk, please.*
*Never do that again.*



**Write four imperative sentences. Choose from these verbs.**
أكتب أربع جمل امرية واستخدم الافعال التالية :

| Give | go | look | listen | keep | do | eat | drink |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

1- *Give me your activity book !* (order) أمر
2- *Keep milk in the fridge .* (instruction) توجيه
3- *Never drink sea water !* (warning) تحذير
4- *Don't do your homework in the class .* (order) أمر

## Unit Seven Lesson Two P.54

### Warning to children تحذيرات للاطفال

A =

**broken glass**
زجاج مكسور

B =

**matchs**
علبة الثقاب

C =

**medicine**
دواء

D =

**plastic bags**
أكياس نايلون

E =

**knives scissors**
مقص سكين

F =

**pool**
حوض سباحة

**Read these warnings and match them to the pictures.**

أقرأ هذه التحذيرات ووصله بالصور

1- *Put that down! You'll cut yourself.* ١ـ اتركها ستجرحك
2- *Don't drink that! You'll make yourself sick.* ٢ـ لا تشربه سيمرضك
3- *Don't go in the pool alone! You'll drown yourself.* ٣ـ لا تذهب للحوض بمفردك قد تغرق
4- *Don't play with matches! You'll burn yourself.* ٤ـ لا تلعب بالثقاب ستحرق نفسك
5- *Don't touch those! You'll cut yourself.* ٥ـ لا تلمسها ستجرحك
6- *Don't put that on your head! You'll kill yourself.* ٦ـ لا تضعها على رأسك قد تقتل نفسك

**(A) Complete the table.**

These words with *self* added are called *reflexive* pronouns.

| Singular | Plural |
|---|---|
| myself | ourselves |
| Your self | your selves |
| Him self | Them selves |
| Her self | |

لاحظ / الضمائر الانعكاسية ( Reflexive pronoun )

1- *I* → *Myself* أنا نفسي ( *I see myself in the water*)
2- *He* → *Himself* هو نفسه
3- *She* → *Herself* هي نفسها
4- *It* → *Itself* نفسه أو نفسها (للجماد أو الحيوان المفرد)
5- *You* → *Yourself* انت نفسك

للجمع

1- *They* → *Themselves* هم أنفسهم *Self* —جمع→ *selves*
2- *we* → *Ourselves* نحن انفسنا
3- *You* → *Yourselves* انتم انفسكم

**(B) Why are these things in box 1 dangerous for children?**
**Write sentences. Use the verbs in box 2.**

لماذا هذه خطرة على الاطفال. أكتب جمل مستخدما الافعال الموجودة في المربع الثاني .

**Box 1**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| glass | matches | medicine |
| plastic bags | knives and scissor | pools |

**Box 2**: *burns cut drown make sick kill*

1- *Glasses can cut them.*
2- *Matches can burn them.*
3- *Knives and scissors can cut them.*
4- *Medicine can make them sick.*
5- *Plastic bags can kill them.*
6- *Pools can drown them.*

## Unit Seven Lesson Three P.55

### *Warning to parents* تحذيرات للوالدين

حوادث Where do most accidents happen? تحدث
In the street? On the beach? At school?
شارع ساحل مدرسة

# NO!

Most accidents happen at home.

## DON'T LET ACCIDENTS HAPPEN IN YOUR HOME!



**1** Always keep medicines out of the reach of children.



**2** Never let children play in the kitchen.



**3** Always keep knives away from children.



**4** Never let children play in pools alone.



**5** Never let children play with matches.



**6** Always keep plastic bags out of the reach of children.



## Lesson 3 Activity Book P.87

**Complete these conversations about the posters on page55 of your SB.**

أكمل المحادثات التالية عن الصور الموجودة في كتاب الطالب ص ٥٥

**Warnings التحذيرات**

Use **always** for positive warnings.
استخدام ( always ) للتحذير الايجابي بمعنى انك توجه شخص بالقيام بالفعل

Use **never** for negative warnings.
استخدام ( never ) للتحذير السلبي بمعنى انك توجه شخص بعد القيام بالفعل بتاتا

**Examples** : *Never miss breakfast, it is avery important meal.*

1- ● *Never let children play with matches.*
○ *Why not ?*
● *They'll bun themselves.*

2- ● *Always keep medicine out of the reach of children.*
○ *Why?*
● *They'll make themselves sick.*

3- ● *Always keep knives away from children.*
○ *Why?*
● *They'll cut themselves.*

4- ● *Never let children play in the kitchen.*
○ *Why?*
● *They'll hurt themselves.*

5- ● *Never let children play in pools alone.*
○ *Why?*
● *They will drown themselves.*

6- ● *Always keep plastic bags out of the reach of children.*
○ *Why?*
● *They will kill themselves.*

## Unit Seven Lesson Four P.56

القطعة دراسة للامتحان التحريري

### Going fishing الذهاب للصيد

*Mazin has* يملك *a shop* متجر *near* قرب *the sea* البحر *in Um Qasr. When people want to go fishing* يذهب للصيد *, they can buy* يشتري *or hire* يستأجر *everything they need* يحتاج *in his shop.*

*Khalid and Ahmed are going fishing.*

*They are in Mazin's shop.*




**Mazin:** *What will you do if the boat sinks* يذهب *?*

**Ahmed:** *If the boat sinks, we'll swim* يسبح.

**Mazin:** *Yes, but you'll need these life Jackets* سترة نجاة.

**Ahmed:** *Oh, yes. Thanks* شكرا.

**Mazin:** *What will you do if you get lost* يضيع*?*

**Khalid:** *If we get lost, we'll use a compass* البوصلة.

**Mazin:** *Right. Here you are. One compass.*

**Khalid:** *Thanks.*

**Mazin:** *Now, what will you do if the motor stops?* توقف المحرك

**Ahmed:** *If the motor stops, we'll row* تجذيف.

**Mazin:** *OK. So you'll need oars* مجذاف*, won't you?*

**Ahmed:** *Oh, yes.*

**Mazin:** *Right. One pair of oars. I think you'll be safe* آمن *now.*

**Khalid:** *How much* كم السعر *is that, Mazin?*

**Mazin:** *Let me see ... Well, if you take me fishing, I'll give you everything free* مجانا.

**Khalid:** *Fantastic* ! رائع *Let's go* لنذهب!

## If clauses (If) الشرطية

### الحالة الاولى من ( IF ) الشرطية

تستخدم الحالة الاولى من (IF) للتعبير عن اشياء قد تحصل في المستقبل بحيث يرتبط حدوث الحدث بالمستقبل بحدوث جملة الشرط ( الجملة التي تدخل عليها (IF) ويكون حسب القاعدة )

(IF) + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ← سبب ← جملة الشرط

او

(فعل مجرد ) + (will) + (فاعل) ← نتيجة ← جواب الشرط

وقد تاتي (IF) في وسط الجملة كما يلي

(فاعل ) + (will) + (فعل مجرد ) ← نتيجة ← **main clause**

if

(جملة مضارع بسيط) ← سبب ← **if clause**

لاحظ/ ① عندما تكون (IF) في وسط الجملة لا نستخدم الفارزة في الوسط

*Example :.*

We will take the next bus if we miss the first one.

② بينما اذا كانت جملة (IF) في بداية الجملة يجب فصل جملة (IF) عن الجملة الاخرى (الرئيسية) بفارزة

تذكر/ المضارع البسيط

(he , she , it ) + (فعل) + S

(I , they, we, you) + ( فعل مجرد)

*Example:.*

if the boat sinks , we will swim.

(the boat sinks = مضارع بسيط)

③ اما في حالة النفي

(he , she , it ) + doesn't + ( فعل مجرد )

(I , they , we , you) + don't + ( فعل مجرد )

*Example :.* if the motor doesn't stop, we will not row.

④ تذكر ايضا فعل الكينونة ( to be ) في المضارع البسيط

(he , she , it ) + is

(I , they , we , you) + are

\+ am

*Example :.* if he is late, he will miss the bus .

## Lesson 4 Activity Book P.88

**Answer these questions about the conversation on page56 of your SB.** أجب عن الاسئلة التالية (مهم جدا)

1- *Do Ahmed and Khalid want to buy a boat?* - هل يريد ان يشتري زورق

*No, they want to hire one.* - يريد ان يستأجر زورق

2- *Mazin says fishing is dangerous.*

*What does he say can happen?* - ماذا قد يحدث للزورق

a) *The boat can sink.* يغرق

b) *They can get lost.* يضيع

c) *The motor can stop.* يعطل المحرك

3- *What does Mazin say the boys need ?* ماذا قال مازن عن ما سيحتاج الاولاد

*Life jackets* سترة نجاة , *a compass* بوصلة *and oars* مجاذيف

4- *How much do they pay Mazin ?*

*Nothing, he gives them everything free.* مجانا



## Lesson 5 Activity Book P.89 (مهم جدا)

**(A) Write three 'if' sentences with these words from the conversation on page56 of your Student's Book. Don't look at the page!**

1- *boat sinks , swim*

- *If the boat sinks, we'll swim.*

2- *get lost , use compass*

- *If we get lost, we'll use the compass.*

3- *motor stops , row*

- *If the motor stops, we'll row*

4- *take me , give everything free*

- *If you take me, I'll give you everything free.*

## Sentences with if جمل ( if )

We use if when we are talking about something that may happen at a time in the future. These sentences have two clauses - two linked ideas.

**IF → Result** نتيجة

*If I miss the first bus , I will take the next one.*

Look at the sentences you wrote and complete this rule.

أكمل القاعدة

**Rule:** With if sentences, we use the present tense in the if clause and will + infinitive in the result clause

We can also write if sentences with the result clause first.

**Example:.** *We will take the next bus if we miss the first one.*

Now check your answer on page56 of your Student's Book.

Complete these sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. أكمل مايلي بالصيغة الصحيحة للفعل بين القوسين (مهم جدا)

1- *If I (get) get hungry , I ( cook) will cook a meal.*
2- *If you (go) go to bed late , you (be) will be tired.*
3- *My mother (take) will take a message if I (be) am out.*
4- *If we (not hurry) don't hurry , we (be) will be late.*
5- *I (ask) will ask Raed to come to the party if he (phone) phones me tonight.*

Ⓒ **Choose suitable words to complete this conversation.**

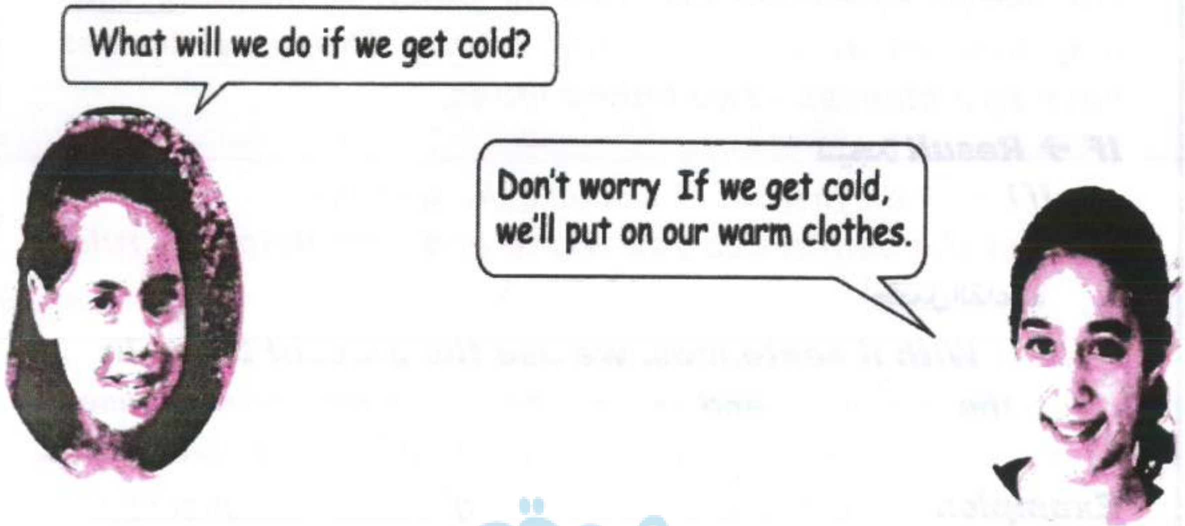
اختر الكلمة الصحيحة وأكمل المحادثة

**Tom wants to play football. His friend , Jhon , is not sure because the weather looks bad.** الطقس سيء

John: *What will we do if it rains ?*
Tom: *If it rains, we'll get wet , but that doesn't matter.*
John: *I can't find my football boots. I've lost them.*
Tom: *Don't worry. If you ask Jim, he will lend you his boots.*
John: *Jim's boots are too small. They'll hurt my feet.*
Tom: *Do you want to play football or not ?*
John: *Yes , I do .*
Tom: *Ok , Let's go.*

## Lesson 6 Activity Book P.91 نشاط صفي

**(A) Make conversations.**






**(B) Write three questions and answers.** أكتب ثلاث اسئلة وأجوبة

1- ● *What will we do if* *we get lost ?*
   ○ *Don't worry. If* *we get lost , we'll use the compass.*

2- ● *What will we do if we get sick ?*
   ○ *Don't worry. If we get sick , we will take some medicine .*

3- ● *What will we do if the motor stops ?*
   ○ *Don't worry if the motor stops , we'll use the oars.*

**(C) Complete these sentences using the correct endings from those below.**

أكمل الجمل التالية مستخدما النهايات المناسبة من المربع

| |
|---|
| *if she falls into the bath.* |
| *She'll be very happy.* |
| *if they ride two on a bicycle.* |
| *they won't like it.* |
| *they will use the oars.* |

1- *If Nadia gets a letter from her pen-friend,* *She'll be very happy.*

2- *If the boys lose the match ,* *they will not like it.*

3- *She'll burn herself* *if she falls into the bath.*

4- *If the motor stops ,* *they will use the oars.*

5- *They'll have an accident* *if they ride two on a bicycle.*

## Unit Seven Lesson Seven P.57

### Danger ! خطر !



**Mum:** *Saeed, where's Amal?*

**Saeed:** 1 ⓔ

**Mum:** *Have you seen her?*

**Saeed:** 2 ⓒ

**Mum:** *Did she go into the garden with you ?*

**Saeed:** 3 ⓖ

**Mum:** *Oh, no!*

**Saeed:** 4 ⓐ

**Mum:** *The bathroom!*

**Saeed:** 5 ⓕ

**Mum:** *I've filled the bath with very hot water*

**Saeed:** 6 ⓑ

**Mum:** *Run! Run!*

**Saeed:** 7 ⓓ

**What did Saeed say ?** ماذا قال سعيد

4 a) *What's the matter, Mum?* ما الامر

6 b) *I'll go and look.* ساذهب وارى

2 c) *She was in the sitting room two minutes ago.* غرفة الجلوس قبل دقيقتين

7 d) *I've got her, Mum. She's OK.* وجدتها

1 e) *I don't know.* لا أعرف

5 f) *What about the bathroom?* الحمام

3 g) *No, she didn't.*



## Lesson 7 Activity Book P.93

**Ⓑ Write warnings about these things.**

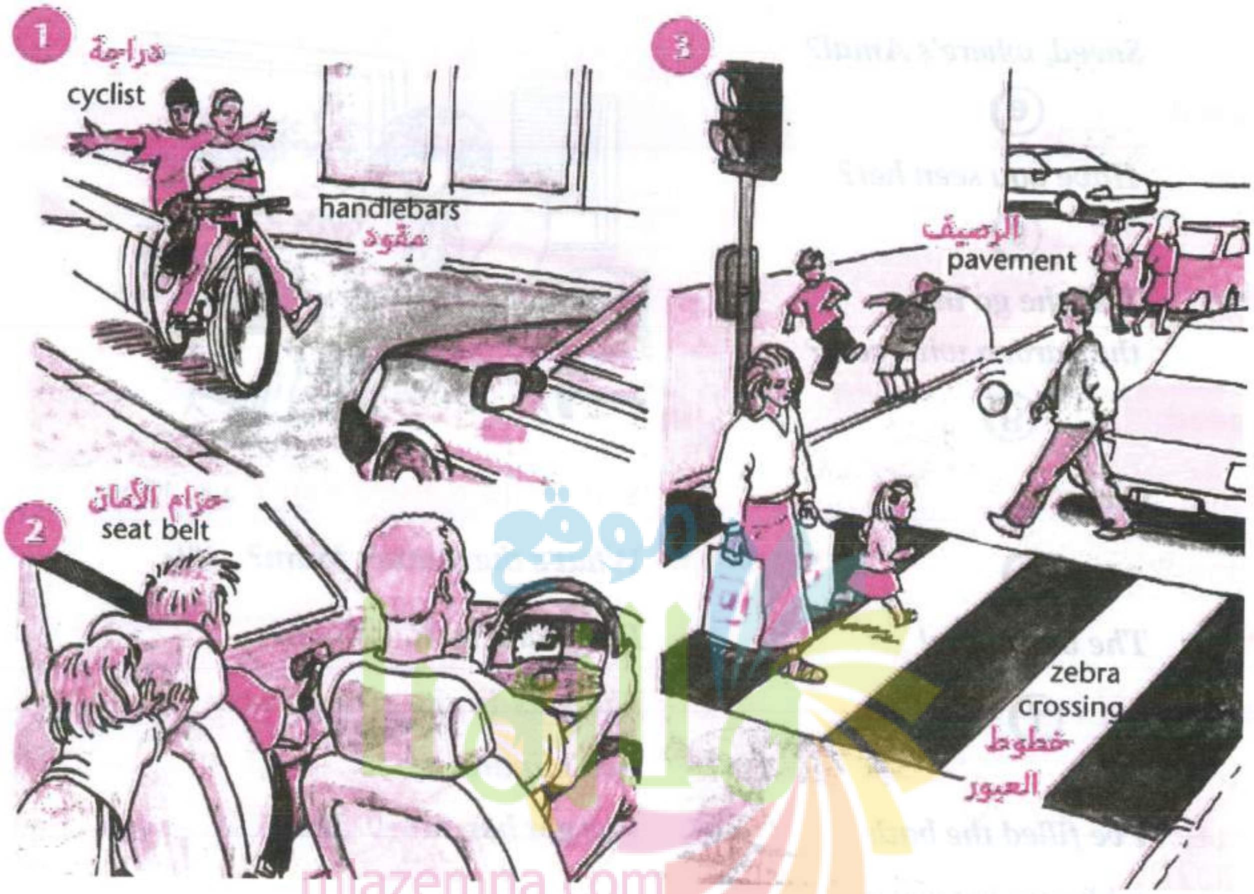
1- *children playing in the kitchen* لا تلعب في المطبخ ستؤذي نفسك
*Don't play in the kitchen , you will hurt yourself.*

2- *plastic bags and children* لا تلعب باكياس البلاستك ، ستقتل نفسك
*Never play with plastic bags , you will kill yourselves.*

3- *matches and children* لا تلعب باعواد الثقاب (النار)
*Never , play with matches, you will burn yourself.*

## Unit Seven Lesson Eight P.58

**Road safety** سلامة الطريق (للاطلاع)






## Lesson 8 Activity Book P.94

**(A) Read and match these warnings to the pictures in page58 of your Student's Book. Write the number of the picture next to each warning.**

أقرأ وصل بارقام الصور في كتاب الطالب ص ٥٨ ( نشاط صفي )

1- *Never drive too fast.* لا تقود بسرعة — 2

2- *Always keep your hand on the handlebars.* دائما امسك المقود — 1

3- *Always hold a child's hand on a busy street.* — 3

دائما امسك يد الطفل في شارع مزدحم

4- *Always cycle on the correct side of the street.* 1
دائما قود الدراجة باتجاه الشارع وليس العكس

5- *Never play in the street.* لا تلعب في الشارع 3

6- *Never ride with two people on one bicycle.* لا يركب شخصان في دراجة واحدة 1

7- *Always wear seat belts in a car.* دائما ضع حزام الامان 2

8- *Always use a zebra crossing.* دائما اعبر من خطوط العبور 3

9- *Never let a child stand up in a car.* لا تدع طفل يقف في داخل السيارة 2

10- *Never run across the street.* لا تركض (تجري) في الشارع 3

## (B) Write a paragraph about one of the pictures on page 58 of your Student's Book. ( نشاط صفي ) أكتب عن احدى الصور السابقة في كتاب الطالب ص٥٨

**Picture** 2

*There are three things wrong; the man is driving too fast. He is not wearing his seat belt* حزام الامان *. A child is standing in the car.*

## (C) 45 Listen to the conversation between two women. ( نشاط صفي )

**Tick the best answer** . أستمع للمحادثة واختر الجواب الافضل

1- *Are the women* (a) at home (b) in the street **(c) in a shop ?**

2- *Are they talking about* (a) shopping **(b) a lost boy** (c) dresses ?

**Now listen again and write notes to answer these questions.**

3- *What did Fareed's mother want to buy ?* a dress فستان

4- *Where did she put Fareed ?* on a chair

5- *What did she say to Fareed ?* Don't move

6- *Where did Fareed go ?* out of the shop , into the street , to the zebra.

7- *How did Fareed's mother feel ?* frightened خائف

8- *Did he have an accident ?* No

9- *Who found him ?* two girls

10- *Was his mother angry ?* No

## (D) Read and complete these sentences.

1- *Always look left and right when you cross the road.* انظر يساراً ويميناً عند العبور

2- *Always wear a seat belt when you are in a car.* دائما استخدم حزام الامان عند القيادة

3- *Never play with a ball in the street.* لاتلعب بالكرة في الشارع

# Lesson 9 Activity Book P.95

**(A) 46 Nader, his wife, Huda, and their son, Fareed , are driving in their car. Listen to their conversation and write notes to complete the sentences.**

1- *Huda thinks Nader is driving* very fast. سريع جدا
2- *Nader thinks he is driving* carefully. بحذر
3- *If they don't drive slowly , they will have* an accident. حادث
4- *Fareed is not wearing his* seat belt. حزام الامان
5- *Two boys are riding on the* wrong *side of the road.*
6- *Nader stops at a* zebra crossing.
7- *Nader told another boy to walk* on the pavement.
8- *When they get to the beach , they will have* lunch.

**(B) Write words that mean the same as the expressions below.**

أكتب مرادفات مايلي — مهم جدا حفظ املاء

1- *Things you light a fire with .* شيء تشعل به النار — Matches عود ثقاب
2- *By yourself with nobody there.* لا احد معك — Alone وحيد
3- *You can row a boat with these.* تجذف به في الزورق — Oars المجذاف
4- *You get it from a doctor when you are sick.* تاخذه من الطبيب عندما تكن مريض — Medicine دواء
5- *Always wear this in acar.* تلبسه في سيارة — Seat belt حزام الامان
6- *You can use it when you are lost.* تستخدمه عندما تضيع الطريق — Compass بوصلة

**(C) Complete the sentences using the correct form of self.**

1- We *always enjoy* ourselves *when we go on a picnic.*
2- I *fell down the stairs and hurt* myself.
3- Nadia *had some money, so she bought* herself *a CD player.*
4- You *will make* yourself *sick if you eat all those sweets.*

**(D) Use suitable words to complete these sentences.**

استخدم الكلمات المناسبة لملأ الفراغات

1- Never *let young children play with plastic bags.*
2- Always *wash your hands before you eat.*
3- Always *keep medicine out of the reach of children.*
4- Never *run across the road.*

## Unit Seven Lesson Ten P.60

### Danger at sea خطر في البحر



*It was a lovely, sunny day. The sea was calm*
هادئ
*and quiet. Tom and Dave decided to go*
قرر
*fishing. When they got to the boat, they put*
ركب الزورق
*the oars , their food and water into it.*
مجذاف طعام

*'Where's your life jacket ?' asked Tom.*
سترة مجذاف

*'It's at home,' said Dave. 'I forgot it.'*
*'If you don't have a life jacket, you won't come in my boat,' said Tom.*
*'Don't be silly,' replied Dave. 'I won't need*
سخيف اجاب
*it. The weather is beautiful.'* جميل
*Where they were going. Then they got into the boat, started the motor*
شغل المحرك
*and set off. They had a good morning's fishing. Early in the afternoon,*
انطلق
*the sky got black and dark.* سوداء داكنة
*'I don't like that sky,' said Tom. 'We're going home.'*
*'I agree,' said Dave. 'Start the motor.' But the motor wouldn't start. They got out the oars and tried to row, but the wind got stronger and*
رياح اقوى
*stronger and the waves got bigger and bigger. Suddenly, a huge wave*
الموجات اكبر موجات كبيرة
*lifted the boat up and turned it over. Tom and Dave found themselves*
قلبت الزورق
*in the water. 'Hang on, Dave,' shouted Tom. 'I'm coming!' Tom reached*
تمسك وصل
*Dave and pulled him over to the upturned boat.*
يضع الزورق بالوضع الصحيح قلب
*They held onto the boat and waited for help about three hours later,*
أمسك الزورق

*they heard a noise and looked up. There was a coastguard helicopter in*
صوت سيء طائرة انقاذ
*the sky above them. Soon they were in it. They sat there, cold and wet, wrapped in blankets.*
يلف بطانية

*'Thanks, Tom,' said Dave. 'You saved my life.'* ترتدي سترة نجاة *'That's all right,' said Tom.* حسنا

*'But next time you come in my boat, You'll wear a life jacket.'* ترتدي سترة نجاة

*'Yes, of course I will,' said Dave. 'But how did they know where to look for us?' Can you answer Dave's question ?*

## Lesson 10 Activity Book P.97

| | |
|---|---|
| العنوان | **1 Title** *Danger at sea* |
| الشخصيات | **2 Characters** *Tom , Dave* |
| عن ماذا كانت القصة | **3 What it is about** *It is about a fisihing trip. When the two friends were about to drown the coastguard helicopter saved them.* |
| ما الذي اعجبك او لم يعجبك في القصة | **4 Why liked / didn't like the story** *I liked it because I learnt that if you go to the sea, you must wear life jacket.* |
| الكلمات الجديدة | **5 New words** *Life jacket* سترة انقاذ – *wrapped* يلفه |



**(A) Tick the correct words in these sentences . extra activities (p.97)** مهم جداً

1- *We need some* [flour] طحين [flower] زهرة *to make bread.*

2- *I* يرى [see] شاهد [saw] *an accident last Tuesday.*

3- *Don't* [right] يمين [write] يكتب *words in this space.*

4- *You need* [hours] ساعة [oars] مجذاف *to row a boat.*

5- *Have you* [seen] تصريف ثالث [see] يرى *my friend ?*

**(B) Put these words in order to make sentences. Use the correct punctuation.** رتب الكلمات التالية لكتابة جمل مع الانتباه لعلامات التنقيط.

1- *the was on their road accident an*

– *There was an accident on the road.*

2- *holiday away go will on you*

– *Will you go away on holiday ?*

3- *in enjoyed boys park themselves the the*

– *The boys enjoy themselves in the park.*

4- *do car will start what won't if you the*

– *What will you do if the car won't start ?*

**(C) Fill in this word tree.** مهم جدا ( املاء)

1- *The opposite of slow .*
2- *It tells you the time.*
3- *Two is a ...*
4- *Use them to row a boat.*
5- *You need a compass when you're ...*
6- *You do this with your eyes.*
7- *Young children do this when they hurt themselves.*
8- *It carries a lot of people.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | f | a | s | t |
| w | a | t | c | h |
| | p | a | i | r |
| o | a | r | s | |
| | l | o | s | t |
| | l | o | o | k |
| | | c | r | y |
| | b | u | s | |

↑ مقص

*You can cut things with these. (Scissors)*

**(D) Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs.**

1- *If the weather (be) is bad , we (stay) will stay in and watch TV.*

2- *We (not be) won't be on time if we (not leave) don't leave now.*

3- *Jassim (buy) will buy a new motor bike if he (get) gets the money.*

4- *If Fadi (be) is late , his teacher (not be) will not be happy.*

5- *If they (play) play in the street , they (have) will have an accident.*

6- *Their father (take) will take them for a swim if they (want) want to go.*

القطعة للامتحان التحريري

## (E) Read about an accident and answer the questions.

أقرأ عن الحادث وأجب عن الاسئلة

*Yesterday evening there was an accident on AL-Rasheed Street.*
أمس مساء حادث شارع الرشيد

*Four boys were playing with a ball on the pavement. One of the*
رصيف

*boys kicked the ball and it went into the road. Another boy ran*
ركل كرة ركض

*after it. He didn't look where he was going. Suddenly, a car came round the corner. Luckily, the driver was driving slowly, but he*
سيارة عند المنعطف

*couldn't stop in time. The car hit the boy and knocked him down.*
طرحته ارضا

*The man jumped out of the car and a crowd of people quickly*
قفز مجموعة من الناس

*arrived. They picked the boy up. He was crying, but fortunately, he*
وصلوا حمل

*was not badly hurt. The driver was very worried.*
لم يصاب باذى قلق

*'There was nothing I could do' he said. 'He ran out in front of me.' 'You're right,' said a woman. 'I saw what happened.'*
شاهدت ما حدث

*'It wasn't my fault,' said the man.*
ليس خطأي

*'No , it wasn't,' said the woman. 'You were driving carefully.'*
بحذر

1- *When did the accident happen ?* – *Yesterday evening.*

2- *Where were the boys playing ?* – *On the pavement.* حجارة الرصيف

3- *How many boys were there ?* – *Four*

4- *Where did the ball go ?* – *Into the road*

5- *Did they look where he was going ?* – *No*

6- *What hit the boy ?* – *A car*

7- *Was the driver carful or carless ?* – *Carful* بحذر

8- *How do you know ?* – *He was driving slowly*

9- *How did the driver feel ?* – *Worried* قلق

10- *Was the boy really hurt ?* – *No*

# UNIT EIGHT

## Unit Eight Lesson One P.61

## Pronunciation التلفظ

### Pronunciation

شفوي فقط

***How to ask and answer* Yes / No *questions:*** **Yes / No** **كيف تلفظ اسئلة**
***The voice goes up at the end of the question*** **لاحظ الصوت يرتفع نهاية السؤال**
***and down at the end of the answer.*** **وينخفض نهاية الاجابة**

**Listen and copy these questions and answers.**




**Ask and answer questions about the things in the pictures. One person listens and corrects the pronunciation. Take turns.**



1

been in a balloon

2

on a plane

3

on a jet ski

4

to a football match

5

ridden a camel

6

horse

7

played tennis

8

basketball

9

made a cake

48 **Listen and read these longer conversations.** **أقرأ المحادثة التالية**

| | |
|---|---|
| **A:** *Can you use a compute?* | **A:** *Can you use a compute?* |
| **B:** *No , I can't .* | **B:** *No , I can't .* |
| **A:** *Would you like to ?* | **C:** *I can. It's easy.* |
| **B:** *Oh , yes ! I'd love to .* | **D:** *And it's fun too.* |

# Lesson 2 Activity Book P.100

## (A) Write opposites of these words أكتب المعاكسات ( حفظ املاء )

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| تقليدي حديث<br>1- traditional modern | نحيف سمين<br>2- thin fat / plump | نيء مطبوخ<br>3- raw cooked | دافيء بارد<br>4- cool warm |

## (B) Now use the eight words in four sentences. Write them in your copybook.

When you finish, read them to your partner. أكتب جمل في دفترك مستخدما الكلمات السابقة

1- *In Baghdad you can see traditional or modern buildings.*
2- *My sister is thin but I'm quite fat.*
3- *I never eat raw fish, I always eat it cooked.*
4- *In England summer is often cool but in Iraq it is very hot.*

## (C) Read these definitions and write the words. أملأ الفراغات ( حفظ املاء )

1- *It is something* شيء *you can read* تقرأه *, not a book or a newspaper* ليست جريدة أو كتاب .
*Magazine.* مجلة
2- سواق الدراجات *Cyclists hold on* يمسك بها *to these.* *handlebars*
3- *Something to wear when you are on a boat.* شيء تلبسه وانت في زورق *Life jacket.*
4- *If a boat doesn't have an engine , you can use these.* تستخدمها في زورق عندما لا يكون فيه محرك
*Oars.*
5- *Trousers and a jacket for a man.* جاكيت أو سروال للرجال *Suit*
6- *Doctors give you this if you are sick* . الطبيب يعطيك ايها اذا كنت مريض *medicine*

## (D) Reorder the words to make questions. رتب الكلمات التالية لكتابة اسئلة

***Don't forget the punctuation.***

1- *ever have camel ridden you a* – *Have you ever ridden a camel?*
2- *apes do live the where* – *Where do the apes live ?*
3- *in do japan what they make* – *What do they make in Japan ?*
4- *answered letter why jassim my hasn't* – *Why hasn't Jassim answered my letter?*
5- *hotter which summer italy is india in or* – *Which is hotter in summer , India or Italy?*

## (E) Reorder Ahmed's answers and Khalid's questions. أكتب اسئلة لهذه الأجوبة

**Khalid :** *Are you going to New York this year ?*
**Ahmed :** *No , we're not going to New York this year. We're going to India .*
**Khalid :** *How long will you be there ?*
**Ahmed :** *We'll be there for two weeks.*
**Khalid :** *Have you ever been to India ?*
**Ahmed :** *No , this will be the first time.*

## Unit Eight Lesson Three P.62

## Pen-friends صديق بالمراسلة

# Will you be my pen-friend?

# هل تكون صديق بالمراسلة؟

*My name is*



*Rona. I'm looking for a pen-friend. I'd like her to be a girl like myself, but a little bit older.* أكبر قليلا *I'm eleven and I'm Canadian. Our country* بلدي *is very big* كبير*, but not many people* ناس *live here. Maybe that's because* بسبب *the winters* الشتاء *are very, very cold. I like taking photographs.* التقاط الصور *In fact* في الواقع*, it's my main Pastime* تسلية*. Last winter I took a photograph of a polar bear* دب قطبي*. I'm sending it to the Magazine* مجلة*. I hope* أتمنى *they print it.*



surfing

*I'm Josh. I live in California on the south-west* غرب جنوب *coast* ساحل *of America.*

ركوب الموج

*I'm thirteen years old. I'd like a pen-friend anywhere in the world* عالم*, boy or girl. I like* يحب *riding* ركوب *the waves* الموج *on my Surfboard* نوع التزلج*. When I'm not doing that, I meet my friends at the Mall. I also like cars, but I'm too young to drive. I can't wait until* حتى *I'm sixteen. Please write to me. I'll answer* يجيب *all letters.*



surfing the Net

*My name is Hans. I live in Munich, a city in Germany* الماني*. I have four sisters, two older than* أكبر من *me and two younger* أصغر من*. I'm thirteen and I'm the only boy in the family. When I'm not at school, I spend a lot of time on my computer, playing computer games* العاب الحاسوب *and surfing the Internet* أبحث في الانترنيت*: I also* أيضا *spend a lot of time in the kitchen* مطبخ *because I like cooking. Please write to me or, if you have a computer, send me an email.*

*I'm a*



*fourteen-year-old girl from Delhi, the capital of India. My name is Nasreen. I'd like a pen-friend from anywhere in the world. My pastimes* تسلية *are listening to music,* سماع موسيقى *collecting stamps* جمع طوابع *and growing flowers* زرع الورود *in the garden. When I grow up,* أكبر *I want to be a doctor. I also want to travel* أسافر *to other parts of the world.*

*Send your replies to us and We'll send them on for you.*
*Pen-friends.*
*Teen Magazine.*

## Lesson 3 Activity Book P.101

**(A) Write the answers to the questions on page62 of your Student's Book in the table. Then compare your answers.**

| Name * | Girl or Boy ? | Age | Country |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rona | girl | 11 | Canada |
| Josh | boy | 13 | United State |
| Hand | boy | 13 | Germany |
| Nasreen | girl | 14 | India |

**(B) Now answer these questions about the texts.** أجب عن الاسئلة

1- *The youngest of the four people ?* Rona
2- *Who is the oldest ?* Nasreen
3- *Why can boys write to Rona ?* She wants a girl pen-friend.
4- *Why does Josh want to be sixteen ?* He wants to drive a car.
5- *How many children are there in Hans' family ?* Five
6- *What do you need to send an e-mail ?* A computer.
7- *Which of these do you think 'e' stands for 'email' ?*
*a) extra* b) electronic *c) electric*
*e-mail → e =* electronic *mail* الحرف (e) أختصار أي كلمة مما يلي:

## Lesson 4 Activity Book P.102

**(A) Write an advertisement for a pen- friend in your copybook.**
أكتب اعلان طلب صداقة في دفترك

**What information will you give? Look at Lesson3 and make notes. Then write a draft advertisement. Don't forget all the writing tips.**

*I am Ahmed. I live in Baghdad. I'm thirteen years old. I'd like a pen-friend .*
*Anywhere in the world, boy or girl. I like playing computer games, playing football , swimming and watching "WWE" on TV. I like going out with my friends.*
*Please write to me. I'll answer all letters.*

**(B) Complete each sentences with correct tense of the verb in brackets.**
أكمل مايلي بالصيغة للفعل بين القوسين

1- *We (meet)* are meeting *at Sameera's house at seven O'clock this evening.*
2- *I (see)* see *my friend every evening after school.*
3- *I (see)* saw *Mazin on the beach two hours ago. He (fish)* was fishing.
4- *You (recognize)* will recognize *me when you see me because I (carry)* will be carrying *a blue and green suitcase.*
5- *I' (write)* I have written *this letter five times and it's still not right.*
6- *When the phone (ring)* rang *, I (wash)* was washing *the dishes.*
7- *We are on holiday in Oman and we (enjoy)* are enjoying *ourselves very much.*

**(C) Join these sentences. Use suitable link words.** أربط الجمل التالية مستخدما الكلمات الرابطة

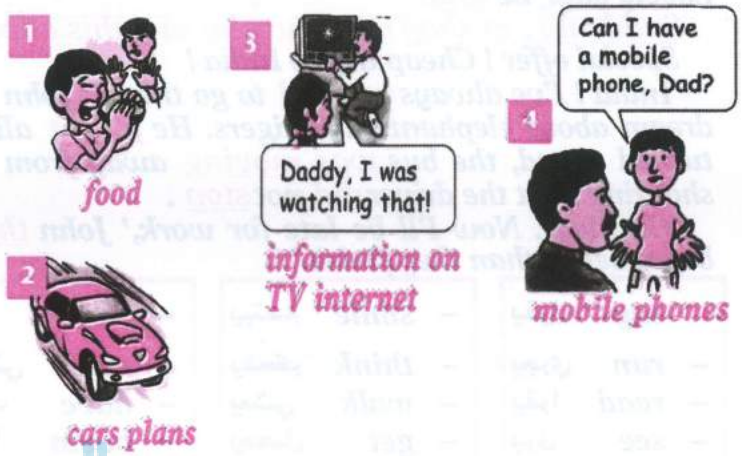
1- *I'm very tired. I went to bed very late.*
– *I'm very tired because I went to bed very late.*
2- *I tried to cook some chiken. I didn't know what to do. It was horrible.*
– *I tried to cook some chicken, but I didn't know what to do and it was horrible.*
3- *Do you want to buy a computer? Do you want to buy a CD player ?*
– *Do you want to buy a computer or a CD player.*

## Eight Lesson Five P.63

شفوي

## Keep listening استمع!

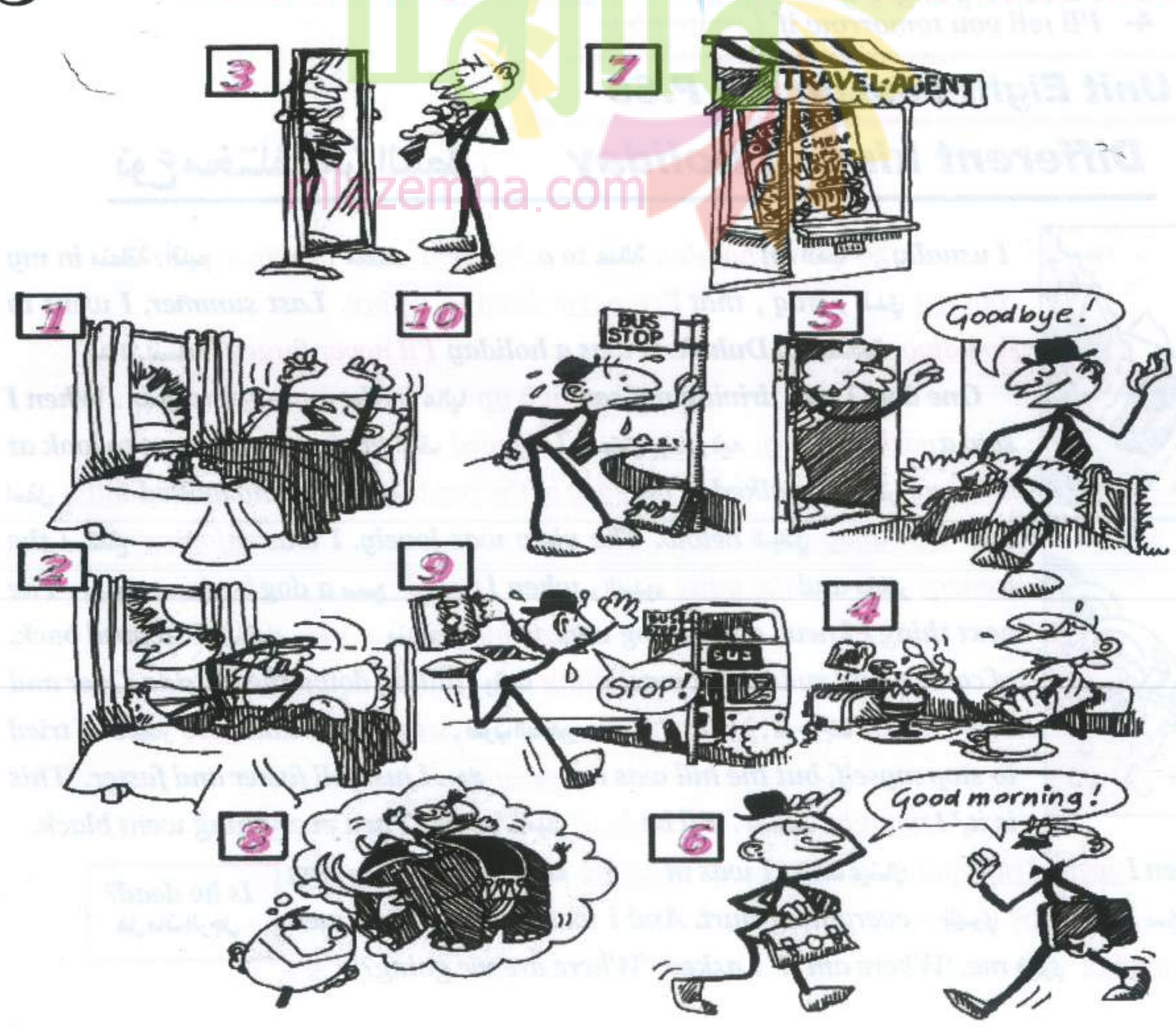





## Lesson 5 Activity Book P.103

Ⓐ 🎧 (50) **Listen to a story and number the pictures in the correct order.**



**(B) Read and complete the story with verbs from the box below. Use the correct forms.**

أقرأ القصة وأملأ الفراغات من الكلمات المناسبة في المربع

*When John opened his eyes this morning, the sun was shining brightly. He felt great. He jumped out of bed and got dressed quickly. Then he had breakfast. After that, he said 'Goodbye' to his wife and walked slowly to the bus stop. On the way, he smiled at everybody he met. 'Good morning. Lovely day!' he said.*

*Suddenly , in shop window , he saw this advertisement :*

*Special offer ! Cheap trip to India !*

*'India ! I've always wanted to go there ,' John thought and he began to dream about elephants and tigers. He forgot all about his bus. When he turned round, the bus was moving away from the stop. He ran after it shouting , but the driver did not stop .*

*'Oh, dear. Now I'll be late for work,' John thought sadly. 'Some days begin better than they finish.'*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| say يقول | – smile يبتسم | – stop قف | – jump يقفز |
| – run يجري | – think يفكر | – meet يلتقي | – forget ينسى |
| – read يقرأ | – walk يمشي | – have يملك | – do يعمل |
| – see يرى | – get يحصل | – begin يبدأ | – eat ياكل |

**(C) Complete these sentences with suitable endings. Write them in your notebook.** أكمل الجمل التالية بنهايات مناسبة

1- *If the bus doesn't come soon , I'll walk home.*
2- *If it isn't windy at the weekend, we will work in the garden.*
3- *I'll be very angry if you come home late.*
4- *I'll tell you tomorrow if I remember .*

## Unit Eight Lesson Six P.66

## Different kind of holiday نوع مختلف من العطل







*I usually go* أذهب *on holiday* عطلة *to a different* مختلف *province* منطقة / أقليم *in my country* بلدي *, Iraq , that I've never been to before. Last summer, I went to Emadiya* العمادية *in Duhok. It was a holiday I'll never forget!* ابدا لن لنساها

*One day, I was driving my car high up* عاليا *in the mountains* جبال *. When I saw a parking place* مكان يركن فيه *, I stopped* اوقف *the car and got out to look at the view* المنظر *. I walked to the edge of the road* حافة الطريق *and looked down* اسفل *into the valley* الوادي *below. The view was lovely. I was enjoying* استمتع *the scenery* منظر *and the quiet* الهدوء *, when I heard* سمع *a dog barking* ينبح *. The next thing I knew, a huge dog was rushing* مندفع *at me* باتجاهي *. I stepped back, of course, and suddenly I was falling* وقعت *, falling down the hillside. Over and over I rolled* تدحرجت *, hitting rocks* ضرب الصخور *, stones* الحجر *and trees* الأشجار *. I tried to stop myself, but the hill was too steep* حاد *. I just fell faster and faster. 'This is it,' I thought* أعتقدت *. 'I'll be dead* سأموت *soon.' Then everything went black.*

*When I opened my eyes* فتحت عيناي *, I was in agony* الم *. My head* رأسي *, my legs* ساقي *, my back* ظهري *- everything hurt. And I was moving! Two men were carrying* ظهري *me. 'Where am I?' I asked. 'Where are we going?'*

*Is he dead?* هل مات الرجل

'Calm down أهدأ ! Calm down!' said one of the men.

'Where are you taking me الى اين تاخذني ?' I shouted.

'To hospital,' said the other man.

'Oh, great رائع !' I thought. My head hurts. And my arm. In fact, every bit of me hurts. The hospital! The hospital! Sounds like ...' Everything went black again.

Where is he doing? What do you think happens next ?

ماذا تعتقد حدث بعدها أين كان ذاهبا

## Lesson 6 Activity Book P.103

**(A) Answer these questions about the story on page64 of your Student's Book. Write short answers.**

1- How many times has the writer been to Duhok? كم مرة ذهب الكاتب الى دهوك Once

2- Why did the writer get out of his car ? لماذا خرج الكاتب من السيارة
to look at the view

3- Why did he step back ? لماذا رجع خطوة للوراء
A dog was rushing towards him .

4- How did the writer feel ? كيف يشعر How do you know ? كيف عرفت
He was frightened. he dog was barking.

5- Why could the writer not stop falling ? لماذا لم يستطيع الكاتب ان يوقف نفسه عندما وقع
The hillside was too steep جانب التل كان شديد الانحدار

**(B) Now read the rest of the story and answer the questions.** أقرأ القصة وأجب عن الاسئلة



I opened my eyes. I couldn't move my left arm ذراعي الايسر and my head hurt, but I was alive حي . Where was I? Just then ذاك , a voice صوت said, 'Hello, Ammaar. Welcome أهلا to our hospital.'

' You speak Arabic تتحدث العربية ! ' I said to the nurse ممرضة. 'Of course! Most of the Kurds أكراد speak Arabic,' she replied أجابت .

'Oh, good!' I thought. My head felt better يتحسن already . 'How did I get here?' I asked , 'and what's happened to my car?' ماذا حدث لسيارتي

'You came here أتيت الى هنا by ambulance الاسعاف ,' she said, ' and your car is the hospital car park الكراج .'

I was delighted مسرور and wanted to go home, but the doctors said I couldn't leave لا يمكنني ان اغادر for a few days. They were worried قلق about my head. They kept me ابقائي في المستشفى in hospital for a week. Then a friend came over from Al- Anbar and drove me home. That was eight months ago. I'm going back رجعت to Duhok next summer, so I've started learning a new language. بدأت أتعلم لغة جديدة

1- Where did the writer wake up استيقظ ? in hospital.

2- Why did his head رأسه feel better أفضل very quickly بسرعة ? the nurse spoke Arabic.

3- What did the writer want to do ماذا يريد ? go home.

4- How long did he stay in hospital? كم بقي في المستشفى A week.

5- How did he get back كيف رجع to AL-Anbar ? A friend drove him.

6- What language do you think he is learning now ? أي لغة تعتقد انه بدأ يتعلم Kurdish.

## © Work out the meaning of these words from the story.

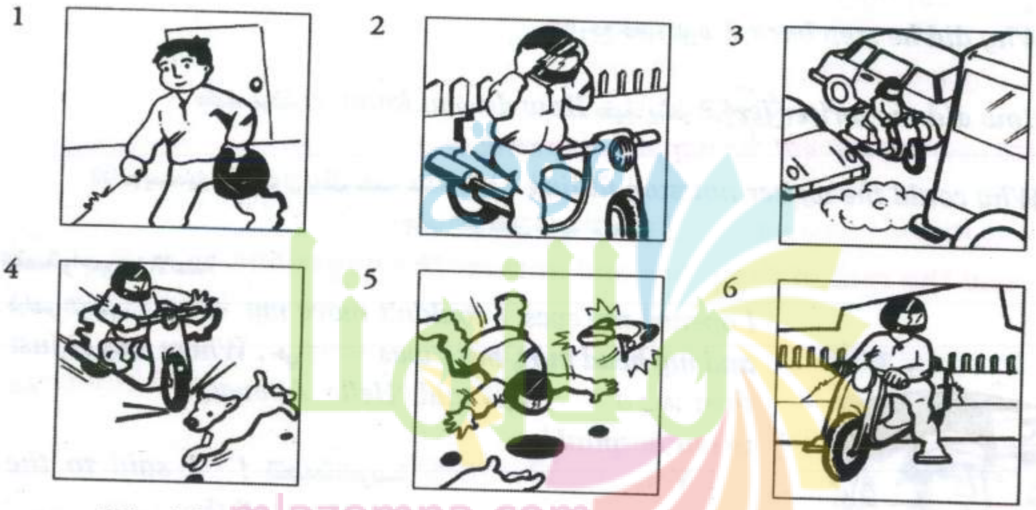
ما هي معاني هذه الكلمات

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| المنظر scenery | ينبح barking | اندفع rushing | حاد steep | ميت dead | الم agony |
| | اهدى calm down! | حي alive | مبتهج / مسرور delighted | | |

## Lesson 7 Activity Book P.106

**Ⓐ This is what happened to Bob when he went to work one day. Talk about the pictures with your partner.**

هذا ما حصل مع (Bob) وهو ذاهب الى العمل . اكتب الجمل التي تعبر عن الاحداث في الصور



**What happened next?**



**Ⓑ Write the story in your copybook.** أكتب القصة في دفترك

*One day Bob wanted يريد to go to his work. He put on وضع his helmet خوذة and rode ساق his motorbike دراجة نارية. As he was driving his motorbike, a dog rushed on the road. Bob fell وقع down on the ground but luckily, he didn't get hurt لم يصب باذى because he was wearing كان يلبس his helmet الخوذة.*

## مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والموفقية